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EMIL KUDER, M. D.

MEDICAL

Prescription Book

—FOR—

EVERYBODY

—WITH—

OVER ONE THOUSAND OF THE LATEST FORMULAS AND DIETARY NOTES

—FOR—

ALL DISEASES AND AILMENTS IN ADULT AND CHILD

—WITH—

DEFINITIONS, SYMPTOMS AND INDEX,

—BY—

EMIL KUDER,

GERMAN PHYSICIAN.

1901

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DR. EMIL KUDER.

Part I.

TONGUE, PULSE, TEMPERATURE, ABBREVIATIONS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, DEFINITION OF DISEASES, AND PRESCRIPTIONS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Part II.

SYMPTOMS, INDEXED AND ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Part III.

MISCELLANEOUS, AND INDEX.

DEDICATED
TO
THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS.

Preface.

In presenting this work the author believes it is a book which will be the means of saving many lives, a vast amount of suffering from disease and many a dollar also.

There has never been published a book which in so condensed a form gives over one thousand of the latest approved and best medical formulas for all diseases and ailments human flesh is heir to.

All you have to do is to study the case a little, go over the symptoms, make a copy of the prescription and have it made up by your druggist. Where any special diet is necessary, you will find it below the prescription; otherwise let your patient eat, rest and drink what he likes best to suit his condition.

The table of definitions of medical names in diseases will give you a clear idea of the ailment, and by using common horse sense, the right diagnosis can, in the majority of cases, easily be made out, and in old cases the patient, as a rule, knows his disease very well.

In my twenty years of medical practice in this country I have found the average intelligent consultant fully aware of his trouble in case of sickness, but of course did not know what to do for it to get relief.

The coating of the tongue in connection with the pulse and temperature is the best indicator of disease.

As this book does not include any surgical operations and diseases, I have nevertheless alluded to minor surgical treatments. My intention has been to help those far removed

from a physician to save life and suffering and others not able to get a good physician up to the time, and lastly, those unfortunates unable to pay for the service of a medical doctor.

Many young physicians will find this book a ready reference in many instances, as it contains the most valuable and latest formulas.

Common sense is the best teacher in everything, and good healthy blood, a rigid enforcement of bodily cleanliness, suitable clothing, healthful food, fresh air, sunlight, muscular exercise and to live a life becoming a Christian is the best doctor and medicine.

THE AUTHOR.

Part I.

Remember:

Tongue furred with whitish curd—intestinal irritation.

Red, dry and hot—intestinal inflammation.

Pale and flabby—great debility.

Tremulous—nervous debility.

White fur—fever.

Yellow—disturbance of liver and stomach.

Brown and dry—typhoid condition, or blood-poisoning.

Bright strawberry—look out for scarletina.

Glazed—indigestion.

Glazed, with blue appearance—congenital syphilis.

A large, flabby, tremulous, creamy tongue—delirium tremens.

Extreme dryness—diabetes.

Tongue drawn to one side—disease of the base of the brain.

Raw-beef tongue—inflammation of the stomach.

Pulse.

The frequency of the pulse depends on the rate of the heart's contractions.

This rate varies with age, position, sex, stature. In the newly-born infant the heart and the pulse beat some 130 to 140 times a minute. The rate gradually falls, and after the sixth year it is usually below 100; and a further decrease of 30 beats a minute gradually occurs before the rate of manhood (70 to 75 a minute) is reached. In old age the pulse-rate often rises again, slightly.

In the erect posture the pulse beats at some 10 a minute in the male, and 7 a minute in the female, over the sitting rate, and some 5 more over the rate of the recumbent position. The female of 7 years has some 10 pulse beats a minute more than the male of the same age.

A man of six feet in height has a pulse of 3 to 4 slower than a man of five and one-half feet.

Movement and exertion of all kinds quicken the pulse, and mental emotion or excitement in nervous persons runs up the rate very high.

A good meal increases the fulness and frequency of the pulse, and so does the use of stimulants in health.

The pulse is less frequent during the night and during sleep; it rises in frequency during the early hours of the day.

Temperature.

In applying the thermometer, the bulb should be placed under the tongue, mouth closed, or applied to the arm-pit, or to the groin or belly, and be retained in close contact with the skin and well covered and allowed to remain from three to five minutes. In fever and inflammation, temperature rises, whereas in sinking spells, cholera, etc., there is a remarkable decline. A rise to 103° to 105° is a signal for danger; above that, almost invariably fatal. A low temperature, if persistent below 95°, unfavorable. A very sudden fall below that occurring in an acute attack of peritonitis, etc., may indicate gangrene, or perforation of bowel in typhoid fever.

During convalescence, a sudden rise in temperature, pulse and respiration may indicate a relapse.

We have no instrument superior to the index and adjoining fingers for the pulse, and by the hand laid flat across the base of the chest the respiration can be easily counted.

If there is no disease of the brain, heart, or lungs, there will be a perfect harmony existing between heat, pulse and respiration. Pulse (72) divided by four gives respirations (18), and temperature 98° in health, with the rise or fall of each in disease.

Abdomen.

(Dropsy of.)

R. Extr. of Colocynth fe., - ½ to 1 drachm.
Tinct. Asari, - - - 3 "
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.
Syrup Auranti, - - - 1 " .
Ether nitr., - . - 40 drops.
Sig. A tablespoonful every two hours. A dry diet as much as possible.

Abortion.

(See Miscarriage.)

Abuses of Marriage.

(See Index.)

Abbreviations.

(See Index.)

Acne.

R. Ergotinae, - - - ½ drachm.
Cocaine hydrochlor., - - 5 grains.
Plumbi carbonat., - - ½ drachm.
Unguent. aqua ros., - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Apply externally.

R. Potass. sulphide.
Zinci oxide.
Zinci sulph.
Glycerine, - - - aa 2 drachms.
Rosewater to make 4 ounces.
Sig. Apply to the skin.

R. Ichthyol, - - - - 6 drachms.
Salicylic acid, - - - 40 grains.
Vaseline, - - : - 2 ounces.
Sig. Apply to the face night and morning.

R. Boric acid.
Glycerine, - - - - aa 2 drachms.
Alcohol, - - - - 1 ounce.
Ether to make 3 ounces.
Sig. Lotion to wash the face. This may be allowed to dry upon the face.

Avoid salted meat, fish in any way prepared, cheese, whisky or wine.

Acholia.

R. Extr. chionanthus virg. fe., - 2 ounces.
Tinct. euonymus, - - - 1 ounce.
Hydrogen peroxide (8 per cent.) - 1 "
Syrup spl., - - - 1 "
Sig. A teaspoonful four times daily.

Apply locally over the liver concentrated ozone, followed by hot poultice.

A vegetable and fruit diet.

Addison's Disease.

R. Glycerite of ozone, - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take 20 drops in water mornings and evenings, and
R. Tinct. of oats, - - - 2 ounces.
Quinine sulph., - - - 2 drachms.
Tinct. of ignatia, - - - ½ ounce.
Syrup spl., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. A teaspoonful three times a day.

The stimulation of the cervical sympathetic with concentrated ozone, with general faradization of that nerve, are important factors in the treatment.

Ague.

R. Extr. fuccus marina fl., - - 2 ounces.
Syrup zingiber.
Aqua cinnamon, - - - aa 1 ounce.
Sig. A teaspoonful every two to three hours.

Alcoholism.

R. Tinct. capsici., - - - 2 drachms.
Tinct. nucis vomic., - - 2 "
Celerina (Rio), - - - 1½ ounces.
Syrup brom. comp. (Peacock), - 2 "
Sig. A teaspoonful in water four times daily.

R. Chloral, - - - - 15–30 grs.
Potass. bromid., - - - 10 "
Syrup spl., - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take at once! To produce a 12 hours' sleep.

Alopecia.

R. Olei ricini, - - - 6 drachms.
Aqua ammon., - - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. cantharid., - - - ½ ounce.
Spirit. myrciae - - - 2 ounces.
Aqua q. s. ad., - - - 6 "
Sig. Rub into the scalp.

R. Tinct. of jaborandi.
Tinct. of cantharid.
Soap liniment.
Tinct. pyrethrum, - - aa 2½ drms.
Spirit. of citron.
Tinct. of tolu.
Tinct. of vanill., - - - aa 1½ drms.
Sig. Apply to the scalp every morning and evening with friction.

R. Extr. pilocarpi fl., - - 1 ounce.
Tinct. cantharid., - - - ½ "
Liniment saponis, - - 4 "
Sig. Rub into the scalp daily.

R. Ozone ointment, - - - 1 ounce.
Oil of boroglyceride, - - 3 drachms.

Resorcin, - - - - 1 drachm.
Chrysophanic acid, - - 10 grains.
F. Unguentum.
Sig. Apply daily.

Apply tar soap to the scalp for 10 minutes, wash off and dry, then the scalp to be shampooed with the following solution:

R. Hydrarger. bichlorid., - - 10 grains.
Glycerine.
Spirit. nft., aa - - 2 drachms.
Aqua dest., - - - 5 ounces.
After scalp is dry rub well into the skin.
R. Acid salicyl., - - - 30 grains.
Tinct. benzoin, - - - 1 drachm.
Ol. ped. taur. ad., - - - 3 ounces.

Albuminuria.

R. Sod. Iodid., - - - 15 grains.
Sod. phosphatis, - - - 30 "
Sod. chloridi, - - - 1½ drms.
Sig. Dissolve in a glass of milk and take all in 24 hours.
No starchy food allowed.

Amenorrhea.

R. Aletris cordial (Rio), - - 4 ounces.
Sig. A teaspoonful three times a day.

R. Potass. permanganat. tablets grain ½ No. 12.
Sig. One tablet in a glass of water mornings and evenings.

R. Hayden's viburnum comp., - 4 ounces.
Sig. A teaspoonful three times daily in warm water.

R. Acid arsenic, - - - 1 grain.
Ferri sulphat. exsiccat., - - ½ "

Pulv. pip. nigr., - - - 1 drachm.
Pil. aloes et myrrh., - - 1 "
F. Pil. No. 40.
Sig. One pill twice a day, after meals.

R. Tinct. vanill., - - - 6 drachms.
Tinct. ferri acetici ether, - - 2 "
Sig. Twenty drops three times daily. Foot baths in hot mustard water.

An Egg.

(See Index.)

Anthrax.

R. Ichthyol, - - - - 4 drachms.
Cerat camphor, - . - 2 ounces.
Sig. A layer of the above is applied on the karbuncle three times a day, the following day the solid stick of the lunar caustic is applied in all the white points where there is separation.

Anaesthesia.

R. Chloroform.
Cologne water, aa - - 2 ounces.
Sig. To inhale. Is very pleasant.

R. Alcohol, A. C. E., - - 1 ounce.
Chloroform, - - - 2 "
Ether, - - - - 3 "
Sig. Inhale.

R. Chloroform, - - - 4 ounces.
Alcohol, - - - - 1 "
Sig. Inhale.

R. Chloroform, - - - 1 ounce.
Dimethylacetal, - - - 2 "
Sig. Inhale.

(Locally.)

R. Chloroform, - - - 10 drachms
Ether, - - - - 2 ounces.
Menthol, - - - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Use locally in a hand atomizer. After one minute's application anesthesia is produced for the removal of growths, opening a felon or an abcess without pain.

R. Bichloride of methylene - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply on cotton a few drops. It never fails.

Angina Pectoris.

R. Nitro-glycerine (one per cent. solution), 10 drops.
Sig. Put one drop on the tongue every two hours.

R. Nitrate of amyl, - - - 20 drops.
Sig. Put five drops in a piece of cloth and inhale.

R. Aqua laurocerasi, - - - 2 drachms.
Tinct. opii, - - - 20 drops.
Sig. Take 20 drops every two hours.

R. Nitrate of sodium, - - 20 grains.
Saccharin, - - - - 1 "
F. Pulv. D'os. 10.
Sig. Take one powder in water twice a day.

Light diet, warm drinks, good ventilation and woolen clothing.

Anaemia.

R. Acid arseniosi, - - - ½ grain.
Ferri sulphatis, - - - 20 "
Quinine sulphatis, - - 20 "
Extr. nucis vomica, - - 5 "
Extr. gentianae, - - - 20 "
F. Pil. No. 20.
Sig. Take one pill after meals.

R. Hydrarg. chloridi corros., - - 1 grain.
Liquor pot. arsenit., - - 10 drops.
Tinct. ferri chlorat.
Acid hydrochlor.
Syrup spl., - - - aa ½ drachm.
Elixir spl.
Aqua pur., - - - aa 16 drachms
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times a day after meals; this dose must be diminished or doubled according to age of patient.

A liberal diet, regular open bowels, plenty of fresh air, warm clothing, daily baths with massage, afterwards sponging the body with bay rum.

Aneurism.

R. Potass. iodidi, - - - 3 drachms.
Syrup tolutani, - - - 1 ounce.
Aqua dest., q. s. ad., - - 6 "
Sig. Take a tablespoonful three times a day.
R. Extr. ergot. fl., - - - 1 ounce.
Acid carbolici, - - : 20 drops.
Sig. Take 20 drops four times daily for one week. At the same time:
R. Tinct. digitalis, - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take eight drops in water every three hours. Patient must be kept in the recumbent position; watch pulse to be at sixty.

Anchylosis.

R. Ozonized clay, - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Make a little of the clay into a poultice and apply daily.
R. Spirit. formicar., - - - 2 ounces.
Spirit. angelic comp., - - 3 "
Liquor ammon. caust., - - 2 drachms.
Sig. Rub in warm three times daily.

Apoplexia.

R. Bleed from the arm if pulse is strong about sixteen ounces; take internally two drops of croton oil in glycerine; apply ice to the head, a mustard plaster between the shoulders, a little capsicum in socks, and besides:

R. Potass. bromidi, - - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. of aconit rad.
Tinct. of belladonna, - - aa 20 drops.
Water dest.
Syrup spl., - - - aa 2 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour.

Diet to be light, open bowels, short hair, cold shower baths; avoid tea, coffee, tobacco, whisky, beer, excitement of any kind, heavy meals, hot baths.

(With Syncope.)

R. Apply hot water to head, stimulants, ammonia under nose, electricity, mustard plaster, nitro-glycerine one drop on tongue every 10 minutes of a one per cent. solution.

Aphasia.

If due to the use of hydrogen peroxide as an auriferous hair dye, no remedy is of any avail; for treatment see "Inflammation of the Brain."

Aphonia.

R. Potass. bromidi, - - - 2 drachms.
Tinct. calabar bean, - - ½ "
Tinct. gelseminum, - - 1 "
Aqua dest.
Syrup spl., - - - aa 2 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times daily.

R. Hydrogen peroxide, - - 1 ounce.

Sig. Use as a spray with atomizer.

Arrow Poison.

Echujue, a glucocide allied to ouabain and strophantin, it is derived from an apocynaceous shrub, adenium boehmianum.

Asthma.

R. Nitro-glycerine (one per cent. solution), 10 drops.
Sig. Put one drop on the tongue every half to one hour.

R. Morphia sulph., - - - 1/8 grain.
Water dest., - - - 10 drops.
Sig. Inject hypodermically.

R. Potass. iodid., - - - 2½ drms.
Tinct. lobelia, - - - 4 "
Syr. sarsaparill. comp., - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful every two hours.

R. Sodi nitrat., - - - 12 grains.
F. Pulv. Do's. 6.
Sig. Take one powder every half hour until relieved.

R. Tinct. lobeliae, - - - 5 ounces.
Ammon. iod., - - - 2 drachms.
Ammon. brom., - - - 3 "
Syr. tolutani, - - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every one, two, three or four hours.

R. Pulv. strammoni fol., - - 1 ounce.
Pulv. belladonna fol., - - 1 "
Pulv. potass. nitr., - - 1½ drms.
Pulv. opu, - - - 15 grains.
Sig. Burn a little and inhale the fumes.

R. Tinct. strammoni, - - 2 drachms.
Tinct. lobelia ether, - - 1 "
Potass. nitr., - - - 1 "

Spirit. ether nitr., - - ½ ounce.
Tinct. auranti recent., - - ½ "
Aqua chloroform, - - - 5 "
Sig. Take two tablespoonsful at bedtime, and one if difficulty of breathing comes on.

Ascarides.

R. Tinct. ferri perchlorid., - - ½ ounce.
Aqua, - - - - 8 "
Sig. Inject into the rectum as often as necessary.

Attention of Families.

(See Index.)

Asphyxia.

(From strangulation or suffocation.)

Cleanse the mouth and nostrils, open the mouth, draw forth the patient's tongue and keep it forward (a rubber will accomplish that over tongue and under chin); examine larynx, pharynx and oesophagus; if water is there place patient on abdomen over a barrel or a roll of blankets and give a half dozen rapid rolls, then place patient on his back, elevate the head and shoulders, then imitate the movements of breathing. Grasp the arms just above the elbows and draw them gently upwards until they meet above the head; repeat fifteen times in a minute for two or three hours; after respiration is perceived cease with the above movements and induce circulation and warmth.

Put patient for six minutes in a hot water bath, then raise the body in a sitting posture and dash cold water against chest and face and ámmonia under the nose; excite nostrils with snuff or tickle throat with a feather, rub chest and face, wrap patient in dry and warm blankets and commence rubbing limbs upwards firmly under the dry blankets; apply hot flannel or bricks to soles of feet,

armpits, over stomach and heart; if power of swallowing has returned give some brandy and water, patient to be kept in bed; mustard plaster to chest and below shoulders.

(From drowning.)

The moment patient is taken out of the water turn him downwards with a large roll of clothing under stomach and chest; press with all your weight for five seconds each time upon the patient's back, so that the water is pressed out of lungs and stomach and drains freely out of mouth; then quickly turn patient face upwards with a roll of clothing below shoulders and make the head hang back as low as possible; place patient's hands above his head, kneel with patient's hips between your knees and fix your elbows firmly against your hips; now, grasping lower part of patient's naked chest, squeeze his sides together, pressing gradually forward with all your might for about three seconds, until your mouth is nearly over patient's mouth, then with a push suddenly jerk yourself back; rest about three seconds, then repeat again about ten times per minute for one hour, or until patient breathes naturally.

The above directions must be used at the spot, the first instant patient is taken from the water. Prevent crowding around the patient; fresh air is important. Once he breathes, be careful not to interrupt him; after breathing is regular, let patient be rubbed dry, wrapped up in blankets and given a little brandy and water, and then be left to rest and sleep.

From Chloroform.

The same movements.

Of Infants Stillborn.

R. When there is active pulsation in the cord, lay the child on right side, keep it warm, rub it gently; do not ligate the cord, try artificial respiration. If pulsation has ceased, ligate cord at once, cleanse thor-

oughly, wrap in flannel, rub gently, use tincture of capsicum down the spine, sprinkle alternately hot and cold water on the chest, so as to get the sigh and thereby inflate the lungs, and blow on face. Try artificial respiration, warm baths, keep in flannel, rub with whisky, use electricity with positive pole to spine and negative over stomach. If respiration can be established give a few drops of brandy in sweetened water and repeat.

R. Use electricity if possible.

R. D'ecoct. aven. excort., - - 6 ounces.
Acet. crud., - - - 3 "

Sig. Inject into the rectum.

Baldness.

(See Alopecia.)

Balanitis.

R. Boroglyceride, - - - 1 ounce.
Aqua dest., - - - 8 "

Sig. Use as a wash four times daily and inject some between the foreskin and glans-penis; after drying anoint the parts with ozone ointment and wrap up in cotton.

Bathing.

(See Index.)

Barber's Itch.

R. Hydrarger. ammon., - - 10 grains.
Bismuth subnitr., - - 1 drachm.
Liq. carbon. deterg., - - 1 "
Lanolin, - - - - 6 "

Sig. To be applied night and morning.

R. Acid tanic, - - - 45 grains.
Lact. sulph., - - - 1½ drms.
Zinc. oxid., - - - 4 "
Amyl, - - - - 4 "
Vaseline, - - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Use twice daily.

Bedsores.

R. Lanolin, - - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Rub on.

Beeftea Delusion.

(See Index.)

Bilious Fever.

R. Exalgine, - - - - 45 grains.
F. Capsules No. 9.
Sig. Take one capsule three times daily, sponge the whole body with warm water, apply hot water with alcohol over the liver with a towel, keep it saturated all day and night, open bowels with
R. Extr. cascara sagrada fl., - - 2 drachms.
Ammon. chlorid., - - ½ "
Syrup rhei, - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every two hours; several days after take:
R. Tinct. cinchona comp.
Syrup spl., - - - aa 1 ounce.
Acid nitro muriat., - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest., - - - 8 ounces.
Sig. A tablespoonful every three hours.
R. Hydrarger. chlorid. mite, - - 4 grains.
Potophyllin, - - - ½ "
Zinci sulpho carb., - - 1½ "
F. chart. No. 3.

Sig. Take one powder at 6 p. m., one on retiring, the third in the morning if necessary.

As to diet use malted milk, arrowroot, bovinin and other simple articles.

Blackheads.

R. Oxide of zinc.
Resorcin, - - - aa 1 drachm.
Starch, - - - - 1 "
Vaseline, - - - - 2½ "
Sig. Apply a thin coating, letting it remain 12 hours, then rub off with oil.

R. Ether, - - - - 1 ounce.
Ammon. carb., - - - 1 drachm.
Acid boraxici, - - - 20 grains.
Aqua ros., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Apply twice daily, pressing out the comedones at each application.

Blindness.

(From Quinine.)

R. Magnes. sulphat., - - ½ ounce.
Aqua dest., - - - 6 "
Sig. Take at once! In the evening take:
R. Elaterium, - - - 1 grain.
Sacchar. alb., - - - 4 "
F. Pulv. dos. 4.
Sig. One powder every hour and use externally:
R. E'serine (one-half per cent. solution), 1 ounce.
Sig. A few drops into the eye every four hours, the next morning inhale sulphuric ether and later on use:
R. Nitr. of amyl, - - - 5 drops.
Sig. Put one drop on a piece of cotton and inhale every four to six hours.

The eye must be kept closed and bandaged; recumbent position.

(From tobacco smoking.)

The above treatment must be applied to and the use of tobacco avoided.

Bladder.

(Inflammation.)

R. Infus. uva-ursi, - - - 3 ounces.
Soda bicarbon., - - - 4 drachms.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three hours.

R. Acid benzoic.
Soda borat., - - - aa 2 ounces.
Infus. buchu, - - - 12 "
Sig. Take a wineglassful three times daily.

R. Salol, - - - - 2 drachms.
Sacchar. alb., - - - 20 grains.
F. Pulv. d'os. 12.
Sig. Take one powder three times daily.

R. Sodium benzoate, - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. gelsemium, - - 3 "
Water com., - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. One ounce to be warmed, injected into the bladder and allowed to remain 20 to 30 minutes.

In diet avoid fat, sugar, starch, malt or liquors; for drinks use infusions of linseed or marshmallows, seidlitz powders.

Bladder.

(Irritability.)

R. Ergotin, - - - - 16 grains.
S. extr. belladonna, - - 3 "
S. extr. nux-vomica, - - 4 "
S. extr. Hyoscyamus, - - 12 "
F. Pil. No. 24.
Sig. One pill twice daily, last about bedtime.

Bone.

(Inflammation.)

R. E'xalgine, - - - 30 grains.
Sacchar. alb., - - - 10 "
F. Pulvis d'os. 10.
Sig. Take one powder every two to three hours until fever is reduced; keep bowels open; complete rest in bed; apply hot packs during the day, at night apply on cotton:
R. Tinct. of belladonna,
Chloroform,
Aqua ammon., - - - aa 2 ounces.
F. Linimentum. Internally take:
R. Iodid of potass, - - - 1 drachm.
Comp. syrup of stillingia, - 6 ounces.
Sig. A tablespoonful three times daily; if suppuration set in, open abcess and wash out with a 15 vol. peroxide of hydrogen.

Best of diet: bovinin, wine and brandy with milk.

Bowels.

(Inflammation.)

R. Tinct. of aconit, - - - 30 drops.
Tinct. bryonia alba, - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour; apply turpentine strips over abdomen, followed by hot bran; empty the rectum with warm water injections; drinks, infusion of collinsonia or kaki; later on take:
R. Quinine sulph., - - - 1 drachm.
Acid sulph. aromatic., - - ½ "
Syrup spl., - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. A teaspoonful four times daily.

Diet: liquid animal food (bovinin), malted milk, raw eggs.

R. Plumb. acct. dep., - - ½ grain.
Pulv. d'overi, - - - 40 "
F. Pulv. d'os. 8.
Sig. Take one powder three to six times daily.

(Invagination.)

See Intestines Obstruction.

Boils.

(To abort.)

R. Tinct. arnica, - - - 2 drachms.
Tannic acid, - - - 1 "
Acacia pulv., - - - 1 "
Sig. Paint upon the parts every 15 minutes, until a resistant coat results.

R. Calcium sulphide, - - 15 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Glycerine, - - - 1 "
Oil of sassafras, - - - 5 drops.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two hours.

R. E'rgotin, - - - - ½ drachm.
Cocaine hydrochl., - - 5 grains.
Plumbi carb., - - - ½ drachm.
Unguent qua. ros., - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Apply on boil.

R. Nitrate of mercury, - - ½ drachm.
Vaseline, - - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply thickly on boil.

If suppuration can not be prevented, apply flax seed poultice until ready for opening; after boil is opened and the pus passes out, dress with:

R. Iodoform, - - - ½ drachm.
Vaseline, - - - - 1 ounce.
F. Unguentum.

Bovinin.

The best beef extract, prepared from the raw meat, useful in all cases of reconvalescence, a nourishment in old age, etc.

(See index.)

Bread.

(White or brown.)

(See Index.)

Bruise.

R. Ammon. chloridi, - - ½ ounce.
Water com.
Vinegar, - - - - aa 8 ounces.
Sig. Apply on lint and keep it wet.

R. Smartweed, - - - 2 ounces.
Mullein leaves, - - - 2 "
Saltpeter, - - - 1 "
Rum, - - - - 24 "
Set aside and filter.
Sig. Apply on saturated towel.

Breast.

(Inflammation.)

R. Cupri oxyd nigr., - - 1 drachm.
S. extr. belladonna, - - ½ "
S. extr. d'igitalis, - - ½ "
Unguent q. s. ad, - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply size of a large bean to the breast, every two hours, spread some of the ointment on lint and apply after.

(Caked or inflamed.)

R. Acetate of lead, - - - 2 drachms.
Water com., - - - 32 ounces.
Sig. Saturate a piece of cloth and apply to breasts constantly, cold; keep it wet.

(Caked.)

R. Ammon. carbon., - - - 1 ounce.
Water com., - - - 16 "
Sig. Apply hot on a piece of cloth.

R. Oil spermint, - - - 1 drachm.
Oil olivae, - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Apply four times daily, hot, with friction.

R. Tinct. phytolacca dec., - - ½ ounce.
Water com., - - - 16 "
Sig. To be used as a dressing warm; hang the breasts in a sling and keep bowels open.

Bronchitis.

R. Tinct. cubebae, - - - 1½ ounces.
Tinct. benzoin comp., - - 2 "
Tinct. cinchonae comp., - - 1½ "
Sig. Take one teaspoonful in water every four hours.

R. Tinct. sanguirariae, - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. collinsoniae, - - 2 "
Tinct. benzoin comp., - - 2½ ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three hours.

R. Guryun oil, - - - 2 ounces.
Extr. of malt, - - - 6 "
Sig. Take a tablespoonful twice daily.

R. Ammon. muriat., - - - 2 drachms.
Extr. glycerhizzae fl, - - 1 "
Syrup yerba-santa, - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two hours.

R. Tinct. opii comp., - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. aconit rad., - - 30 drops.
Syrup ipecac, - - - 1½ ounces.
Mucilag. acacia, - - 1½ "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two hours.

(In Children.)

R. Ammon. carb., - - 1 drachm.
Syrup ipecac, - - - 2 "
Syrup tolu, - - - 1½ ounces.
Sig. Give one-half to one teaspoonful four times daily.

R. Tinct. aconit, - - - 12 drops.
Syrup ipecac, - - - 1 ounce.
Lig. potass. citrat. q. s. ad, - 3 "
Sig. Give one teaspoonful every three hours.

(In Infants.)

R. Spirit. ammon. aromat., - - 15 drops.
Infus. senega rad., - - 3 ounces.
Syrup foenicul, - - - 6 drachms.
Sig. Give a small teaspoonful every hour.

R. Oil terebinth, - - - 3 ounces.
Acid acetic, - - - ½ "
Aqua rose, - - - 2½ "
Oil lini, - - - 1 drachm.
Yolk of one egg.
F. Linimentum.
Sig. To rub into the breast mornings and evenings in all cases of bronchitis; a good diet and warm clothing.

Brilliantine.

R. Honey, - - - - - 1 ounce.
Glycerine, - - - ½ "
Cologne, - - - ½ "
Alcohol, - - - 2 "
Sig. Face wash.

Breath.

(Foetid.)

R. Saccharin, - - - ½ drachm.
Sodium bicarbonate, - - ½ "
Salicylic acid, - - - 2 "

Alcohol, - - - 12 ounces.

Sig. A teaspoonful in a glass of water as a mouth wash or gargle, to be used frequently.

Brain.

(Inflammation acute.)

R. Tinct. veratrum virid., - - 2 drachms.

Sig. Take two drops every half hour in water until pulse is down to seventy, then take the above dose every two to three hours; recumbent position, quiet darkened room, the hair to be cut off short, towels wrung out in hot water and vinegar and applied all around the head, mustard plaster to the feet, bowels kept open with:

R. Comp. powder of jalappa.
Comp. powder of senna, - - aa 20 grains.
Croton oil, - - - 1 drop.

Sig. Take at once! Repeat the above dose twice a day; to produce sleep give:

R. S. extr. of hyoscyamus, - - 20 grains.
Opii pulvis, - - - 3 "
Sugar of milk, - - - 1 drachm.

F. Pulv. dos. 20.

Sig. Take one powder every hour until sleep; as the patient improves give:

R. Tinct. of aconit rad, - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. of belladonna, - - 1 "
Aqua dest., - - - 8 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two hours; as soon as the fever subsides give:

R. Aqua camphor., - - 4 ounces.
Potass. bromide, - - 1 "
Ammon. bromide, - - 2 drachms.
Potass. bicarbonat., - - 3 "

Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times daily.

Barley or cracker water, oatmeal gruel, malted milk and the like will suffice for diet.

(Dropsy.)

R. Herb. digitalis pulv., - - 2 grains.
Hydrargyr. muriat. mite, - 8 "
Sacchar. lactuc., - - 80 "
F. Pulv. dos. 8.
Sig. Take one powder every two hours.

R. Tinct. arnica, - - - ½ ounce.
Vinegar, - - - 3 "
Aqua com., - - - 5 "
Sig. Saturate towel and apply all over the head.

Brain.

(Inflammation chronic.)

Treatment nearly the same as in acute inflammation of the brain, but add iodide of potass. one drachm to the last mixture.

(Softening.)

See "Inflammation chronic."

Bright's Disease.

R. Potass. iodid, - - - 15 grains.
Soda phosphate, - - 30 "
Sodium chloride, - - 1½ drms.
Aqua dest., - - - 32 ounces.
Sig. To be taken in 24 hours; repeat twice a week.

R. Nitro-glycerine (2 per cent. solution), 1 drachm.
Sig. Take one drop in water every four hours.

R. Uric acid solvent ozonized, - 8 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times daily.

Avoid wine, brandy, liquors and even beer; drink plenty of milk.

Bubo.

R. Acid salicyl, - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Apply dry and thickly over the sore.

R. Tinct. of iodine, - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Paint bubo every day and apply compress.

R. Ozonized clay, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Use one drachm of the clay at a time; mix with water to make a paste and apply to bubo with pressure.

Burns.

R. Iodol.
Ichthyol, - - - aa 1 drachm.
Vaseline, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply externally.

R. Iodoform, - - - 75 grains.
Ol. amygdal. dulcis, - - 2 ounces.
Aqua calcis, - - - 2½ drms.
F. Liniment.
Sig. The burnt area must be covered with cotton steeped in the above liniment and held in place by bandage.

R. Oil of olivae.
Lime water, - - - aa 2 ounces.
Sig. Shake well, apply directly.

R. Acid tannic, - - - 3 drachms.
Sulphur. ether.
Alcohol, - - - aa 1 ounce.
Sig. Paint on externally.

Bunion.

R. Solution gutta percha, - - 2 ounces.
Iodole, - - - - 2 drachms.
Sig. Paint on with camel's hair brush.

R. Collodion flexible, - - 2 ounces.
Acid salicyl., - - - 2 drachms.
Sig. Paint on thickly.

R. Iodine colorless, - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Paint on.

Cancer.

R. Extr. conii alc., - - 1 drachm.
Menthol, - - - 5 grains.
Extr. belladonna alc., - - 10 "
Unguent. zinci. oxidi.
Lanolin, - - - aa ½ drachm.
Sig. Apply mornings and evenings.

R. Zinci chloridi.
Auri chloridi.
Antimonii chloridi.
Bromini chloridi, - - aa 1 drachm.
Flour.
Water to form a thick paste.
Sig. Apply on linen.

R. Zinci chloridi, - - - 8 grains.
Pulvis sanguinaria, - - 6 "
Amyl, - - - - 8 "
Sig. Apply on piece of kid.

R. Arsenic.
Sulphur.
Zinc sulphate.
Rochelle salts, - - - aa 1 drachm.
Yolk of one egg.
Sig. Back with slow heat until dry and then pulverize; when desired for use mix again with egg and apply on cloth.

R. Zinc. chlorid.
Alumin pulv., - - - aa 5 grains.
Acid tannic, - - - 2 "
Ferri persulphate, - - 3 "
Glycerine q. s. for paste.
Sig. Apply as paste or plaster.

R. Creosoti pur., - - - 5 drachms
Sodi bicarbonat., - - 5 "
Oil morrhual, - - - 5 "
F. Capsules No. 100.
Sig. Take three capsules three times daily.

R. Ozonized clay, - - - 2 pounds.
Sig. Use a little at the time as a paste by stirring water on it and apply every day fresh; at the same time take internally:
R. Chian turpentine mistura, - 4 ounces.
Extr. saxifraga comp., - - 2 "
Sig. A tablespoonful from three to four times daily.

A nourishing diet: plenty of beef or bovinin; avoid salted meat, pickled fish, whisky and tobacco.

This formula of ozonized clay externally and chian turpentine mixtura internally destroys every form of cancer or tumors.

Caries.

(Dental.)

R. Acid tannic, - - - 75 grains.
Tinct. of iodine, - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. of myrrh, - - 1 "
Potass. iodid, - - - 15 grains.
Aqua rose, - - - 6 ounces.

Sig. A teaspoonful in a wineglassful of hot water as a mouth wash, four times daily.

R. Apply creosote, carbolic acid, chromic acid or campho-phenique on a stick directly to the necrotic tooth.

Cataract.

R. Infusion of yequirity bean, - 4 ounces.
Sig. Drop some of it into the eye three times daily; it will produce an artificial purulent ophthalmia, which speedily subsides; repeat the next day if necessary; the cataract will peal off.

Canker Sores.

R. Chromic acid, - - - 2 to 5 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply with a little brush.
R. Hydrogen peroxide, - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply with brush.

(In Children.)

R. Infusion of sage.
Infusion of hysop, - - aa 1 ounce.
Honey, - - - - 1 "
Borax, - - - - 20 grains.
Sig. Wash out the mouth four times daily; take internally
R. Hydrogen peroxide, - - 30 drops.
Syrup of figs, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. A teaspoonful every two hours until bowels move freely.

Chilblains.

R. Potass. caustic, - - - 3 grains.
Glycerine.
Spirit rectif., - - - aa 6 drachms.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Apply with a little brush or cotton.

R. Acid sulphuric, - - 1 drachm.
Oil olive, - - - 3 "
Spirit. of terpentine, - - 1 "
Sig. Apply twice daily.

Mix the oil and turpentine first and then add the acid gradually, to prevent explosion.

R. Acid carbolici, - - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. iodine, - - - 2 "
Acid tannic, - . - 1 "
Cerat simpl., - - - 4 ounces.
F. Unguentum.
Sig. Apply two times a day.

(Of the hands.)

1. Bathe the hands in a decoction of walnut leaves, then wipe them.
2. Rub them with camphorated alcohol.
3. Dust with the following powder:
   R. Bismuth subnitr., - - 10 grains.
   Amyl, - - - 1½ drms.
4. To calm the itching rub with:
   R. Glycerine.
   Aqua rose, - - - aa 1½ ounces.
   Acid tannic, - - 1½ grains.
5. If they are ulcerated, envelop with walnut leaves soaked in warm water.

Cholera Morbus.

R. Camphor, - - - 2 drachms.
Chloroform, - - - 1 "
Yolk of one egg.
Aqua dest., - - - 1½ ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful as often as necessary, add one or two drops of laudanum; support bowels with a flannel bandage; absolute rest.

R. Tinct. xanthoxilon amer.
Aqua camphorat.
Aqua menthae piperit., - - aa ½ ounce.
Sig. Take five to 15 drops every one or two hours.

R. Argent. nitric., - - - 1 grain.
Acid nitr. dil., - - - 8 drops.
Tinct. opii deodor., - - 8 "
Mucilage acacia, - - ½ ounce.
Aqua cinnamon, - - 1 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three, four or six hours, to a child one year old.

R. Oxide of zinc, - - - 50 grains.
Tinct. of rhatany, - - 20 drops.
Syrup spl., - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every half hour until vomiting and diarrhea are relieved.

R. Ingluvin, - - - 12 grains.
Saccar. lact., - - - 10 "
F. Pulv. dos. 10.
Sig. Take one powder every four hours.

R. Aqua calcis, - - - 2 drachms.
Spirit. lavender comp.
Syrup rhei aromat., - - aa 1 drachm.
Tinct. opii, - - - 10 drops.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two to four hours.

R. Creosoti, - - - .2 drops.
Katharon, - - - ½ drm.
Syrup spl., - - - 4½ "
Aqua menthae pip., - - 1½ "
Aqua dest., - - - 2½ "
Sig. Take a half teaspoonful every two hours in water, for children one or two years of age.

Cholera Infantum.

(See Cholera Morbus.)

Cholera Epidemic.

R. Acid tannic, - - - 1 drachm
Ether chlo. (1 to 10), - - 2 "
Acid sulph. dil., - - 1½ "
Tinct. zingib., - - - 3 "
Aqua menth. pip., - - 8 ounces.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful every two hours.

R. Salol, - - - - 1 drachm.
F. Capsules No. 12.
Sig. Take one capsule four times daily; alternate with:
R. Comp. tinct. of lobelia, - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a half teaspoonful every two hours in a little water.

R. Tinct. lobelia.
Tinct. bayberry.
Tinct. capsicum, - - aa 1 ounce.
Sig. Take at once, as an emetic; after it has acted rub abdomen and spine with:

R. Oil of capsicum, - - 1 drachm.
Alcohol, - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Apply artificial heat and let the drinks be a few drops of sulphuric acid in a glass of water; then take internally:

R. Potass. bromid., - - 3 drachms.
Ammon. carbonat., - - 2 "
Tinct. calabar bean, - - ½ ounce.
Aqua dest.
Syrup spl., - - - aa 2½ ounces.

Sig. A tablespoonful every one to two hours; isolate the patient; for drinks iced champagne with a little chlorate of potass. in water; over abdomen apply capsicum; dry heat all over the body; bovinin, milk with bicarbonate of soda, farinaceous substances. Keep everything about the room clean; disinfect every vessel, burn vinegar on stove or fumigate the room with hydronaphthol, remove evacuation every time, destroy the bed odor by pouring a solution of sulphate of iron into the bedpan; good ventilation. After convalescence use tonics and stimulants.

Chordee.

R. Tinct. veratrum virid., - 1 drachm.
Sig. Take 20 drops at bedtime.

R. Antipyrine, - - - 15 grains.
Sig. Take at one dose and go to bed.

R. Aqua camphorae, - - 4 ounces.
Potass. bromid., - - ½ "
Potass. nitr., - - - 2 drachms.
Tinct. gelsemium, - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful after dinner, one after supper and one before retiring.

Sleep on hard mattress; avoid all sexual thoughts.

Chancres.

(Soft.)

R. Hydrogen peroxide, - - 4 drachms.
Sig. Apply to the sore until blubbering has ceased, then use locally the following powder dry:
R. Calomel, - - - 1 drachm.
Bismuth subnitr.
Pulv. cinch. flavae, - - aa 2 drachms.

This is painless and odorless.

R. Iodoform, - - - 10 grains.
Hydrastin.
Acid tannic, - - - aa 6 grains.
Lycopodium, - - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Apply morning and evening.

R. Black wash, - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Saturate medicated cotton and apply constantly; keep cotton moist.

(Hard.)

R. Nitrate or mercury, - - ½ drachm.
Vaseline, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply on cotton morning and evening.

Chanceroids.

R. Acid tannic, - - - 2 grains.
Extr. opii aquos, - - 2 "
Cupri sulphuric, - - ⅛ "
Aqua dest, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply on cotton; keep it wet.
For treatment internally see "Syphilis."

Chest.

(Painful.)

R. Sodii salicyl.
Potass. nitr.
Pulvis ipecac et opii, - - aa 20 grains.
F. Capsules No. 10.
Sig. Take one every three hours.

(Dropsy)

R. Gummi galban. dep, - - 3 drachms.
Acetic. scillit. - - - 2 ounces.
Aqus foenicul. - - - 3 "

Liquor ammon. acet. - - 2 drachms.
Ether nitr. - - - 1 "
Syrup althac, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every hour.

Chills.

(Congestive.)

R. Morphium sulph. - - ⅙ grain.
Atropia sulph. - - 1-40 grain.
Sig. Inject hypodermically.

R. Oil of cloves,
Tinct. opii.
Ether sulph, - - - aa 2 drachms.
Sig. Take 30 drops in water every morning; over day-time take:
R. Quinine sulph. - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. cinchonia comp. - 2 ounces.
Aqua dest. - - - 2 "
Syrup spl. - - - 2 "
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every two to four hours.

Change of Life.

R. Hayden's Viburnum comp. - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three to four times daily in a half glass of hot water.

R. Extr. Gentiana fl. - - ½ ounce.
Extr. Peruv. bark fl. - - 1 "
Wine of coca, - - - 2½ ounces.
Brandy, - - - ½ ounce.
Syrup auranti, - - 1½ ounce.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful one hour before meals.

Plenty of fresh air, exercise, hip baths as hot as possible light diet, open bowels.

Chlorosis.

R. Glycerite of Kephaline, - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take thirty drops in a little water thrice daily one hour before meals; between take:
R. Ozonized tinct. of oats, - 4 ounces.
Sig. Thirty drops in a little water every four hours; for children one drop for every year of their age as frequent.

Fresh air, sun light, daily bathing followed with massage, a most liberal and variated diet, bowels regulated with cascara, sagrada, cordial.

Cirrhosis.

R. Iodid of ammon. - - 1 ounce.
Liqu. jalapa arsen. - - ½ drachm.
Tinct. colombae, - - ½ ounce.
Aqua dest. - - - 1½ "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times a day before meals.

Clapp.

(See Gonorrhea.)

Constipation.

(Chronic.)

R. Acid boraxic., - - - 30 grains.
Sig. Apply above amount daily to the muccous membrane of the anus and rectum.

R. Aloin, - - - - 12 grains.
S. extr. hyoscyamus, - - 24 "
S. extr. rhei, - - - 48 "
Oil of cajeput, - - - 24 drops.
F. Pil. No. 24.
Sig. Take one pill every night at bedtime.

R. Rectal glycerine suppositories No. 12.
Sig. Insert one into the rectum daily.

(In Infants.)

R. Olei morrhuae, - - - 5 drachms.
Aqua calcis, - - - 5 "
Syrup calcis lactophosphat., - 2½ "
Sig. Take 15 to 30 drops after each meal.

R. Rub the abdomen with sweet oil.

R. Potophyllin, - - - ¾ grains.
Alcohol, - - - 75 drops.
Syrup althae, - - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take a desertspoonful daily.

Conjunctivitis.

R. Acid borici, - - - 20 grains.
Aqua camphorae.
Aqua dest., - - - aa 2 ounces.
Sig. Bathe the eyes freely, dropping two drops in each eye four times daily.

R. Hydrarger. oxidi flavi, - - ¼ grain.
Adipis benzoati, - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Put a little into the eye.

R. Acid borici, - - - 10 grains.
Acid tannic, - - - 10 "
Glycerine, - - - 2 drachms.
Aqua rose, - - - 6 "
Sig. Put a few drops into the eye every three hours.

R. Infusion of equirity bean, - 4 ounces.
Sig. Drop some of the infusion into the eyes three times daily; an artificial purulent ophthalmia will be produced, which speedily subsides; if necessary repeat the second day.

Condylomata.

R. Hydrarger. chlorid. corros., - 20 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 1 ounce.

Sig. Wash well with soap and water, then touch with this solution on a small sponge or cotton; don't use the fingers.

R. Cantharid pulv., - - 20 grains.
Hydrarger. muriat. corros., - 1 drachm.
Liq. stibi. muriat., - - 40 grains.
Vaseline, - - - ½ ounce.

Sig. Spread a little on cotton and apply.

(With broad bases.)

R. Cover with emplastrum hydrargeri.

Colic.

R. Chloroform, - - - 10 drops.
Tinct. of capsicum, - - 10 "
Alcohol, - - - ½ ounce.
Tinct. opii camph., - - ½ "
Syrup of zingiber., - - 1 "

Sig. A half teaspoonful in water until relieved.

R. A towel folded, dipped in hot mustard water, wrung out and applied to the stomach.

R. Oil of turpentine, - - 1 drachm.
Chloroform, - - - 10 drops.
Soda bicarb., - - - 10 grains.
Mucilaga acacia q. s. ad., - 3 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two to three hours for a child six months old.

(Gaseous.)

R. Hoffmann's anodyne, - - ½ ounce.
Oil of carvi, - - - 1 drachm.
Oil of anis., - - - ½ "
Oil of menth. pip., - - 20 drops.
Sig. Take 20 drops in water or on a lump of sugar every half hour.

Corns.

R. Gum camphor.
Chloral hydrate, - - aa 2 drachms.
F. Triturate.
Sig. Apply a few drops every night for about two weeks.

R. Liquor potass., - - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Apply a few times a day with a toothpick.

R. Acid salicyl., - - - 9 grains.
Extr. canabis indicae fl., - 1 drop.
Collodion, - - - 48 "
Sig. Apply to the corn every night with a camel's hair brush.

R. Collodion, - - - 1 ounce.
Salicylic acid, - - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Apply to corns at bedtime.

Confectioner's Disease.

This disease is a combination of onychia with paronychia, terminating at length in gangren, the result of the immersion of the hands in hot and cold syrups and the rubbing in of sugar, etc. The treatment consists of washing the parts with boraxic lotions and wrapping them in boraxic cotton wool.

The patient must discontinue working at his trade.

Cough.

A strong and sonorous cough suggests spasmodic croup.

A hoarse and rough cough is an indication of true croup.

When the cough is clear and distinct, there is bronchitis.

When it is suppressed and painful, there is pneumonia and pleurisy.

If the cough is convulsive, it indicates whooping cough.

R. Oxalate of cerium, - - 2 drachms.
F. Capsules No. 12.
Sig. Take one capsule every two to four hours.

R. Spirit. ether nitr., - - 3 drachms.
Liq. tolutani, - - - 1 "
Terpine, - - - 2 ounces.
Oxymel scillae q. s. ad, - 6 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times daily for an adult.

R. Extr. yerba santa fl., - - 1 ounce.
Extr. grindelia robusta fl., - 1 "
Syrup prun virgin., - - 3 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two hours.

R. Potass. iodid, - - - 4 drachms.
Pulv. potass. chlor., - - 4 "
Aqua dest., - - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every half hour.

R. Morphium bimecon., - - 1 grain.
Ammon. muriat., - - 1 drachm.
Aqua camphor, - - 1½ ounces.
Aqua dest., - - - 3 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful as required.

R. Gurjun oil, - - - 1 drachm.
Extr. of malt, - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful four times daily.

Cold.

R. Potass. nitr., - - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Listerine, - - - 1 "
Sig. Use with atomizer up the nostrils three times a day.

R. Roasted coffee, - - - 50 grains.
Menthol, - - - 2 "
Sugar, - - - - 50 "
F. Pulvis.
Sig. Use as snuff.

R. Ammon. chlorid., - - 1 ounce.
Extr. glycyrrhizae fe., - - 2 "
Syrup prun. virgin., - - 1 "
Syrup ipecac, - - - 2 "
Aqua dest., - - - 2 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two hours.

R. Extr. of gelsemium fl., - - 20 drops.
Sig. Take 10 drops upon retiring at night.

R. Iodoform, - - - 1 drachm.
Acid tannic, - - - 1 grain.
Camphor trit., - - - 1 drachm.
Bismuth sub nitr., - - 1 "
Sig. Use as a snuff every two hours.

R. Tinct. camphorae comp., - 1 drachm.
Tinct. cinchona comp., - 2 "
Spirit. ether nitr., - - 2 "
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take the whole at bedtime.

R. Morphine sulph., - - 2 grains.
Bismuth sub nitr., - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Use as a snuff.

R. Tinct. aconiti, - - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. belladonna, - - 2 "
Sig. Take five drops every two hours.

R. Salicylic acid, - - - 40 grains.
F. Capsules No. 4.
Sig. Take one capsule every four hours.

R. Naphthalin pulv., - - 6 drachms.
Boric acid, - - - 6 "
Camphor trit., - - - 15 grains.
Extr. of violets fl., - - 15 "
Essence of rose, - - 10 drops.
Sig. To be used as a snuff.

Collapse.

R. Solution of camphor (alcoholic), - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take 10 drops on sugar every half hour.

R. Use electricity.

R. Nitroglycerine (one per cent. solution), 1 drachm.
Sig. Inject from three to 10 drops hypodermically.

(From chloroform or ether.)

R. Nitroglycerine (one per cent. solution), 1 drachm.
Sig. Take one drop on tongue or between lips and repeat if necessary every 10 to 20 minutes.

Convulsions.

(Puerperal.)

R. Tinct. veratrum virid (Norwood's tincture),
- - - - - 80 drops.
Sig. Take 20 drops every 15 minutes, until pulse is soft and reduced to normal (75); if vomited, repeat.

R. Pilocarpin, - - - 2 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Inject 10 drops hypodermically, and repeat if necessary four to five times in 36 hours.

(In Chlorotic Women.)

R. Auri bromidi, - - - 1 grain.
Arsenici bromidi, - - 1 "
Ferri bromidi, - - - 30 grains.
F. Pil. No. 20.
Sig. Take one pill after each meal.

(In Children.)

R. Calomel, - - - 3 to 5 grains.
Sig. Take at once! After a few hours take:

R. Chloral hydrat, - - 24 grains.
Potass. bromidi, - - 48 "
Aqua dest.
Syrup spl., - - - aa 6 drachms.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful and repeat in a few hours if necessary; this dose is for a child two years old.

R. Musk, - - - - 3 grains.
Chloral hydrat, - - - 10 "
Camphor trit., - - - 5 "
Water com., - - - 5 ounces.
Sig. Inject from one to five ounces into the rectum.

(In Children Teething and Worms.)

R. Potass. bromidi, - - 24 grains.
Extr. gelsemium fl., - - 8 drops.
Extr. aconit fl., - - - 5 "
Glycerine, - - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest., - - - 8 ounces.
Sig. Take a small teaspoonful every three hours.

R. Undress the child and bathe it in warm mustard water by gentle friction; if head is hot apply vinegar and water ice cold on forehead; internally give a few drops paregoric; open bowels with a warm water injection if constipated; give the child rest in bed.

Cocaine.

(How to use it.)

R. Phenol, - - - 2 drops.
Aqua dest., - - - 1 drachm.
Shake until the solution is perfect, then add:
Cocaine hydrochlor, - - 10 grains.

In diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; also hypodermically to be safe.

Coma.

R. Inject vinegar by the rectum, apply ice to the back of the neck, inhale spirits of ammonia, sprinkle cold water in the face, give an emetic, use electricity, make him sneeze, talk loud into his ears and don't allow him to sleep; if necessary give:

R. Nitroglycerine (one per cent. solution), 1 drachm.
Sig. Put one drop on tongue every 20 minutes; regulate pulse with:

R. Tinct. veratrum virid, - - 1 drachm.
Spirits of ammonia, - - 2 "
Syrup spl., - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take 30 drops in water every half hour.

Concussion.

(Of the brain.)

R. Sulphonal, - - - 60 grains.
F. Pulv. dos. 4.
Sig. Take one powder in warm water every hour; between take:

R. Ammonii bromidi, - - 1 drachm.
Extr. valerian fl., - - 2 "
Tinct. aconit rad, - - 20 drops.
Aqua dest.
Syrup spl., - - - aa 1 ounce.
Sig. A teaspoonful every two hours; keep room dark and quiet; allow patient to sleep.

Consumption.

(See Phthisis and Tuberculosis.)

Cooking Eggs.

(See Index.)

Croup.

R. Aqua dest., - - - 1 ounce.
Potass. chlorat.
Potass. iodid, - - - aa 1 drachm.
Emulsio arabicae, - - 2 ounces.
Mucilaga acacia (extr. ipecac.)
Oil res. copaibae, - - aa 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every 10 minutes, to an infant of eight months, until free vomiting ensues, and then continue the same dose every half hour or hour.

R. Calcium sulphide, - - 2 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 20 drms.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour.

R. Pilocarpin muriat, - - ¼ grain.
Pepsin, - - - - 2 "
Acid hydrochlor., - - 2 drops.
Aqua dest., - - - 2½ ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour.

R. Oil of turpentine rft., - - 1 drachm.
Oil of sweet almond, - - 2½ "
Syrup spl., - - - 5 "
Mucilage of acacia, - - 10 "
Yolk of one egg.
Aqua canella q. s. ad, - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour, for a child 10 years old.

R. Pulvis caryophillae, - - 2 drachms.
Pulvis pimenta, - - 2 "
Pulvis cinnamon, - - 2 "
Pulvis sinapis alba, - - 2 "
Vaseline, - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Spread on muslin and apply over chest.

R. Hot water applied around the neck of the child will bring relief in 10 minutes.

Dandruff.

R. Potass. caustic, - - - 8 grains.
Acid phenic, - - - 24 "
Lanolin.
Cocoanut oil, - - - aa 4 drachms.
Sig. Rub into the scalp morning and evening.

R. Olei ergotae, - - - 3 ounces.
Lanolin, - - - 1 "
Olei verbenae, - - - 5 drops.
Olei rosae, - - - 3 "
Sig. Rub into the scalp well twice a day.

R. Borax pulv., - - - 1 drachm.
Spts. of camphor, - - 1 ounce.
Liniment saponis, - - 2 "
Glycerine, - - ½ "
Sulphur, - - 2 drachms.
Aqua dest., - - - 12 ounces.

Sig. Use on the scalp three times a week; at other times use rain water.

Delirium Tremens.

R. Tinct. capsici, - - - ½ ounce.
Bromide (Peacock), - - 1 "
Celerina, - - - 2½ "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in water as required.

R. Opii pulv., - - - 6 grains.
Ipecac pulv., - - - 12 "
Sacchar. alb., - - - 1 drachm.
F. Pulv. dos. 6.
Sig. Take one powder every two hours.
(See Alcoholism also.)

Deafness.

(From anaemia.)

R. Ozonized tint. avena sativa, - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times daily.

(From congestion.)

R. Hot foot baths, purgatives, mustard plaster to nap of neck.

(From quinine, opium or tobacco.)

R. Wine of coca, - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful thrice daily.

(Organic.)

R. Mullein oil, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Drop five drops into the ear mornings and evenings.

R. Nitroglycerine (one per cent.) solution, ½ ounce.
Sig. Take two drops in water twice to four times daily.

Dengue Fever.

R. Tartar emetic, - - - 2 grains.
Ipecac pulv., - - - 40 "
Syrup spl., - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every hour until free vomiting sets in, then take:

R. Magnesia sulphate, - - ½ ounce.
Aqua dest, - - - 6 "
Sig. Take at once! After bowels empty follow with an alcoholic vapor bath; then take:

R. Warburg's tincture, - - 4 ounces.
Sig. A teaspoonful every three hours; alternate with:

R. Hydrogen peroxide, - - 1 ounce.
Aqua dest., - - - 5 "
Sig. Take a tablespoonful three times daily; nurse carefully and give plenty of bovinin or malted milk.

Debility Nervous.

R. Ozonized glycerite of kephaline, 4 ounces.
Sig. Take 30 drops in a little water thrice daily, one hour before meals.

R. Ozonized tinct. of oats, - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take 30 drops in a little water every four hours; for children one drop for every year of their age.

R. Coca et celerina fl., - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in water thrice daily.

R. Wine of coca, - - - 10 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every three hours.

R. Pil. damiana, phosphorous et nux vomica, No. 50.
Sig. Take one pill mornings and evenings.

Flannel over the entire body during all seasons of the year; sleep between blankets; the best animal food with malt and pepsin, a tablespoonful one hour after meals; regular open bowels, daily baths, massage, electricity, change of locality, mountain air, muscular exercise, amusements, travels, change in all things; avoidance of sexual intercourse, postponement of marriage.

Whisky, beer, coffee, tea and tobacco are strongly prohibited.

Diarrhea.

R. Salol, - - - - 2 drachms.
Bismuth sub nitr., - - 4 "
Mistura cretae q. s. ad, - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two hours.

R. Aqua calcis, - - - 2½ ounces.
Spirit. lavender comp., - - ½ "
Syrup rhei aromatic, - - 6 drachms.
Tinct. opii, - - - ½ "
Sig. Take a desertspoonful every two to four hours, one after each evacuation.

R. Ingluvin, - - - 1 drachm.
Morphine sulph., - - 1½ grains.
F. Pulvis dos. 12.
Sig. Take one powder every four to six hours.

R. Bismuth carb., - - - 1 drachm.
Extr. hamatoxic, - - 40 grains.
Opii pulv., - - - ½ "
Ipecac pulv., - - - 1 "
Hydrarg. sulph. men., - - 1 "
F. Pulvis dos. 12.
Sig. Take one powder every two hours.

R. Bismuth sub nitr., - - 3 drachms.
Sodium phosphat., - - 2 "
Sodium salicylate, - - 1 "
Lactopeptine, - - - ½ "
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every one or two hours.

(In Children from improper quantity or quality of food.)

R. Calomel, - - - 2 grains.
Ipecac pulv., - - - 2 "
Creta prrapar., - - - 18 "
Extr. hyoscyamus, - - 3 "
F. Pulvis dos. 6.
Sig. Take one powder every three or four hours.

R. Magnesia sulphate, - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. opii niatrat. sta., - - 12
Syrup spl., - - - ½ ounce.
Aqua menth. pip., - - 2½ "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two hours for a child one or two years old.

(Green of Infants.)

R. Acid lactic, - - - 5 to 10 grains.
Aqua flor. auranti, - - 1 ounce.
Aqua anethi., - - - 4 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful as often as necessary.

Diet: Flour meals, boiled milk; breadstuff, starch puddings, especially malted milk.

Dismenorrhea.

R. Aletris cordial (Rio), - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times daily.

R. Hayden's viburnum comp., - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in a half glass of warm water three times daily.

R. Permanganate of potass. tablets, one half grain each, No. 12.
Sig. Take one tablet in a glass of fresh water mornings and evenings.

R. Cimicifuga rac.
Tinct. pulsatilla, - - aa 1 drachm.
Tinct. gelsemin., - - ½ "
Tinct. viburnum prun., - 2 "
Syrup auranti cort., - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times a day, four days prior to and during the menstrual period.

R. Camphor trit., - - - 10 grains.
Pulvis doveri, - - - 20 "
Extr. hyoscyamus, - - 10 "
F. Pil. No. 10.
Sig. Take two pills every two hours until pain ceases.

Diphtheria.

R. Benzoate of sodium, - - 1½ drms.
Aqua dest., - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every hour, alternated with:

R. Sulphide of calcium, - - 2¼ grains.
Syrup spl., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour; in addition the throat to be thoroughly sprayed every half hour with:

R. Benzoate of sodium, - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest., - - - 10 "

R. Spray throat every 10 minutes with bovinin and hydrogen peroxyde for six to eight hours, then at longer intervals.

R. Tinct. ferri chloridi, - - 4 drachms.
Liq. ammon. acetat., - - 2 ounces.
Potass. chlorate, - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest., - - - 8 ounces.

Sig. Take one teaspoonful every hour, according to the gravity of the case.

R. Infus. eucalypti., - - 3 ounces.
Glycerine, - - - 2½ drms.
Acid salicyl, - - - 4½ grains.
Aqua laurocerasi, - - 15 drops.

Sig. Apply by means of a brush or swab every hour, at night every two to three hours.

R. Papain, - - - 2 ounces.
Hydronaphthol, - - 3 grains.
Acid hydrochlor. dil., - - 15 drops.
Aqua dest., - - - 32 ounces.

Sig. Use carefully by means of hand atomizer every half hour on throat, nostrils and pharynx.

R. Antitoxin injections.

R. Tobacco juice found in the stems of pipes after long usage, - - 40 grains.
Alcohol, - - - 7 drachms.

F. Filter.

Sig. Apply with swab every half to one hour, at the same time gargle if possible with a watery infusion of tobacco leaves every two hours.

R. Papoid, - - - - 10 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - ½ ounce.

Sig. Paint every 20 minutes.

R. Papoid, - - - - 2 drachms.
Beta naphthol, - - - 3 grains.
Acid hydrochlor dil., - - 15 drops.
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Use every half hour by means of atomizer.

R. Jequirity bean pulverized, - 3 grains.
Aqua dest. (cold), . . 8½ drms.
Aqua dest. (hot), - - 8½ "
F. Filter.
Sig. Use as a spray by means of hand atomizer every half to one hour.

Diabetes.

R. Sodae citrate, - - - 1 ounce.
Aqua dest., - - - 4 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every four hours.

R. Lithi carbonat., - - 18 grains.
Sodi arseniat., - - - ½ "
Extr. gentiana, - - 9 "
F. Pil. No. 12.
Sig. Take one pill mornings and evenings until sugar in the urine disappears.

R. Saccharin, - - - 1 drachm.
F. Capsules No. 12.
Sig. Take one capsule four times daily.

R. Glycerite of ozon, - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take 30 drops before meals, and:
R. Pil. sambul, five grains each, No. 50.
Sig. Take one pill after meals.

R. Ozonized uric acid solvent, - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times daily.

The diet should be highly nutritious and absolutely free from sugar.

Digestion.

(Painful.)

R. Spirits of chloroform, - - 1 ounce.
Tinct. cardamomi comp., - 2 "
Elixir pepsini, - - - 1 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful before meals in water; use plenty of malted milk.

Digestion of Diet.

(See Index.)

Diet of Strong Man.

(See Index.)

Diseases In Books.

(See Index.)

Disinfectants.

(See Index.)

Dog Bites.

R. Apply pure carbolic acid to destroy the poison.

R. Hydrogen peroxide, - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Apply constantly on linen.

R. Cauterize the wound freely with caustic potash, or chop a number of red onions very fine and beat into them pulverized muriate of ammonia; apply for several hours; later on poultice with lobelia and slippery elm; see "Hydrophobia" also.

Drinks for Hot Weather.

(See Index.)

Drowning.

(See Asphyxia.)

Dropsy.

Dropsy of the feet alone means heart disease; dropsy of the belly alone means liver disease, and dropsy of all the body means kidney disease.

R. Potass. bitartrat., - - ½ ounce.
Extr. convallariae flor. fl., - 1½ drms.
Syrup spl. q. s. ad, - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take one half to a tablespoonful in water three to four times daily.

R. Tinct. digitalis, - - 2½ drms.
Potass. iodid, - - - 2 "
Tinct. opii comp., - - ½ ounce.
Syrup pruni virg., - - 2 "
Syrup scillae, - - - 1 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every four hours.

R. Pulvis digitalis, - - 6 grains.
Pulvis scillae, - - - 12 "
Massa hydrarger., - - 12 "
F. Pil. No. 12.
Sig. Take one pill every four hours.

R. Blue mass, - - - 25 grains.
S. extr. digitalis, - - 15 "
Pulvis gambo, - - - 12 "
Pulvis scillae, - - - 12 "
F. Pil. No. 45.
Sig. Take two pills every two hours for an adult, until free catharsis is produced, repeated every two days until relief.

(Of Children.)

R. Extr. levistici fl., - - 1 ounce.
Aqua dest., - - - 4 "
Spirit. nitr. ether, - - ½ drachm.
Syrup auranti, - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every hour.

Dyspepsia.

R. Fellis bovis purif., - - 1 drachm.
Extr. nux vomica, - - 1 grain.
Aloin, - - - - 1 "
Oil cinnamon, - - - 1 drop.
F. Pil. No. 20.
Sig. Take two pills between meals.

R. Acid hydrochlor. dil., - - 5 drachms.
Lactopeptine, - - - 2½ "
Liq. potass. arsenic, - - 1 "
Glycer. acid carbol., - - 2½ "
Syrup zingiberis, - - 1½ ounces.
Aqua menth. pip., - - 4 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water after each meal.

R. Acid carbolic, - - - 6 drops.
Tinct. nux vomica, - - ½ drachm.
Acid nitr. mur. dil., - - ½ ounce.
Elixir lactopeptine, - - 3 "
Spirit. frumenti, - - 2 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times a day before meals.

R. Papoid, - - - - 18 grains.
Soda bicarb., - - - 36 "
Oil menth. pip., - - 3 drops.
F. Pulvis dos. 12.
Sig. Take one powder after each meal.

R. Papoid, - - - - 36 grains.
Mucilage acacia, - - 1 ounce.
Aqua dest., - - - 6 "
Sig. Take one tablespoonful three times daily.

(Flatulent.)

R. Creasot pure, - - - 10 drops.
Sodi bicarbonate, - - 2 drachms.
Acacia pulv. q. s.
Aqua dest., - - - 5 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful one hour after each meal.

(In Children.)

R. Acid hydrochlor. dil., - - ¼ drachm.
Syrup auranti cort., - - 1 "
Tincture auranti cort., - - 1 "
Infusion cascarillae, - - 1 ounce.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful twice a day.

R. Papoid, - - - - 18 grains.
Sacchar. lactis, - - - 12 "
Soda bicarb., - - - 1 drachm.

F. Pulvis dos. 12.

Sig. Take one powder before each meal.

R. Drink plenty of hot water before meals.

Regulate diet; whisky, wine, coffee and tobacco prohibited.

Dysentery.

R. Chloroform, - - - 1 drachm.
Creosote, - - - 8 drops.
Camphor, - - - 16 grains.
Oil menth. pip., - - 16 drops.
Syrup auranti cort., - - 1 ounce.
Mucilage acacia, - - 3 "

Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three hours.
Diet, malted milk.

R. Extract myrcia cerifera. fl.
Syrup rhei aromatic, - - aa 1 ounce.
Spirits of camphor, - - ½ "
Tincture capsici, - - 5 drops.
Oil of caryophill., - - - 2 "
Sig. Take from five drops to half teaspoonful every time the bowels move.
Diet, malted milk.

R. Plumbi acetat., - - - 2 drachms.
Tincture opii, - - - 3 "
Aqua q. s. ad, - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Inject into the rectum.

Earache.

R. Atropia sulphate, - - 1 grain.
Morphia muriate, - - 2 "
Glycerine, - - - 2½ drms.
Sig. A few drops to be introduced into the external auditory canal.

Earwax.

R. Liqu. soda chlorin., - - 5 drops.
Zinci sulphat., - - - 2 grains.
Aqua rose, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Drop in two times daily after washing with warm salt water.

Ear Inflammation.

R. Oil mullein, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Drop three drops into the ear frequently.

Ear Furuncle.

R. Menthol, - - - 15 grains.
Oil amygdal. dulcis, - - 5 drachms.
Sig. Introduce twice daily on cotton.

Ear Discharge.

R. Boroglyceride, - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Drop five drops into the ear night and morning.

R. Zinci sulphate, - - - 6 grains.
Lotion plumbi, - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Use as a wash internally.

R. Zinci sulphate, - - - 2 grains.
Glycerine, - - - 1 drachm.
Aqua callidae, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Inject into the ear.

R. Solution hydrogen peroxide (10 per cent.) 4 ounces.
Sig. Use as a wash internally.

R. Potass. permanganate, - - 6 grains.
Acid carbolic, - - - ½ "
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Inject frequently.

Ear Ulceration.

R. Acid nitrici, - - - 10 drops.
Aqua dest., - - - 8 ounces.
Sig. A teaspoonful thrown into the ear three times daily.

R. Camphorat. chloral, - - 5 grains.
Glycerine, - - - 30 drops.
Oil amygdal. dulcis, - - 10 "
Sig. Rub behind the ear and apply on cotton a few drops to be put into the ear.

Ear—Insects In.

R. Remove insects in the ear by pouring warm water in.

Eczema.

R. Unguent. picis liquid., - - ½ drachm.
Unguent. aqua rose, - - 1 ½ ounces.
Zinci oxidi, - - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Spread on lint and apply.

R. Acid carbolic, - - - 2 drachms.
Glycerine q. s. to dissolve.
Syrup auranti, - - - 12 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful morning and evening.

R. Oxide of zinc.
Gelatin, - - - aa 5 drachms.
Glycerine, - - - 1 ounce.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 "
Sig. Heat slightly and apply with a camel's hair brush.

R. Bismuth sub nitr., - - 1 drachm.
Lanolin, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply and bandage mornings and evenings.

R. Papoid, - - - - 72 grains.
Boraxic acid, - - - 35 "
Aqua dest., - - - 1 ½ ounces.
Sig. To be painted on the parts twice daily.

R. Resorcin salicylic soap, - 1 pound.
Sig. Wash the parts twice a day, rub in the foam, then wipe dry.

Elephantiasis.

R. Use electricity in the form of continuous and interrupted currents and with electrolysis, together with massage and pressure by means of the rubber bandage.

Embalming Fluid.

R. Arsenious acid, - - 14 ounces.
Caustic soda, - - - 7 "
Water com., - - - 20 "
Carbolic acid sufficient to render the fluid opalescent, then add water enough to make 100 ounces.
Sig. Inject into the umbilical vein; by adding a little carmine to the above solution the body will have a lifelike color.

Emissions.

(Seminal.)

R. Potass. bromidi, - - 1 ounce.
Tincture ferri chloridi, - - 1 "
Aqua dest., - - - 3 "
Sig. Take one to two teaspoonsful in water one hour after meals and at bedtime.

R. Tincture of gelsemium, - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take 30 drops in water before retiring; during day time take:
R. Extract salix nigra fl., - - 4 ounces.
Syrup spl., - - - 2 "
Sig. A teaspoonful thrice daily, alternated with:
R. Glycerite of kephaline, - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take 30 drops in a little water three times a day.

The entire body should be bathed every day, followed with friction; the diet digestible; all stimulants avoided; before retiring the bladder should be emptied; sleep on a straw mattress with little covering; an alarm clock should be set so as to awake at an early hour; avoid horse or bicycle riding, toying with ladies or reading sexually exciting literature; patient should wear a suspensory during the day; bathe the sexual parts thrice daily in cold water with castile soap, then wipe dry.

Embolism.

R. Chlorate of potass., - - 1 drachm.
Sulphate of soda, - - 2 "
Aqua dest.
Syrup spl., - - - aa 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful thrice daily.

R. Tincture of belladonna, - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest., - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour.

R. Ammon. sesquicarbonic, - 1 drachm.
Potass. bicarbonat., - - 20 grains.
Aqua dest.
Syrup spl., - - - aa 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour.

Patient must be kept quiet in bed, nothing allowed to disturb him; plenty of fresh air; diet, malted milk, raw eggs, soups or bovinin.

Emphysema.

(See Phthisis.)

Enema.

(Nutritive.)

R. Bovinin, - - - 8 ounces.
Wine, - - - - 4 "
Yolk of eggs, - - - 2 "
Dry peptone, - - - 4 drachms.
Sig. To be injected into the rectum in small portions at intervals during the day.

Epilepsy.

R. Monobromide of gold, - - 2 grains.
Sacchar. alb., - - - 10 "
F. Pulvis dos. 16.

Sig. Take one powder mornings and evenings; for children the dose is one third of the above.

R. Potass. iodid.
Potass. bromidi.
Ammon. bromidi, - - aa ½ ounce.
Tincture belladonna, - - 48 drops.
Syrup zingiberis, - - 3 ounces
Aqua dest., - - - 3 "

Sig. Take a tablespoonful three times a day, for a boy 18 years of age.

R. Sodium bromide.
Potass. bromide.
Ammon. bromide, - - aa 3 drachms.
Potass. iodid.
Ammon. iodid, - - - aa 1½ drms.
Ammon. carbonate, - - 1 "
Tincture of colomba, - - 1½ ounces.
Aqua dest., - - - 8 "

Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times daily; if too strong dilute with water.

R. Examine the teeth and if found carious, have them extracted; also examine penis of little boys, especially if the foreskin is all right; the wearing of eye glasses is also curative in some cases of epilepsy. The bowels must be kept open; a fruit and vegetable diet is of advantage.

Epistaxis.

R. Inject lemon juice with glass syringe into the nostrils.

R. Immerse feet and legs up to the knees in hot water.

R. Insert cotton saturated with oil of turpentine into the nostrils.

R. Push down a clothes pin over the nose; the nose should be grasped from above downward; after 20 minutes remove the clothes pin.

Erysipelas.

R. Carbolic acid, - - - 1 drachm.
Mucilage, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Paint daily and allow to dry.

R. Extract iaborandi, - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Apply with camel's hair brush, at the same time take internally 20 drops in water every four hours.

R. Ergotin, - - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest., - - - 6½ ounces.
Sig. Paint on the affected surface.

R. Tincture aconit rad., - - ½ drachm.
Extract pilocarpus, - - ½ ounce.
Syrup spl., - - - 1½ "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three hours.

R. Ichthyol, - - - 1 drachm.
Vaseline, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply thickly over affected part and cover with lint or cotton.

R. Quinine sulphate, - - 1 drachm.
Tincture ferri muriat., - - ½ ounce.
Tincture cinchonae, - - 1½ "
Sig. Apply with camel's hair brush three times in 24 hours.

In every case of facial erysipelas wash out the nostrils with a one per cent. solution of boric acid, used with a atomizer.

Germination of the disease is from three to seven days. Eruption appears the second or third day, and fades at an uncertain time.

Erythema.

(Papular.)

R. Talc, - - - - 3¼ ounces.
Oxide of zinc, - - - 3¼ "
Starch pulveris., - - 3¼ "
Boric acid, - - - 1 drachm.

Sig. Bathe the surface with a solution of boric acid and then sprinkle on the powder.

Eruptive Fevers.

(See Measels, Scarlet Fever and Small Pox.)

Excitement.

(Fearing something terrible is about to come.)

R. Tincture of aconit, - - 10 drops.
Wine of coca, - - - 2 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times daily.

Excoriations and Chafings.

R. Sem. lycopodi pulv., - - ½ ounce.
Oxide of zinc, - - - 2 drachms.

Sig. Dusting powder.

R. Unguent. zinci, - - 2 ounces.

Sig. Smear on thickly.

Eyes.

(Weak.)

R. Oil menth. piper., - - 12 drops.
Ether sulphur, - - - 20 "
Liq. Ammon. caustic, - - 2 drachms.
Sig. Rub in a few drops outside the eyes.

(Painful.)

R. Menthol, - - - 5 grains.
Spirits. of camphor, - - 12 drops.
Sulphate of zinc, - - 10 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Use every hour inside and on compress if the eyes are very painful.

(Inflammed.)

R. Iodoform, - - - 5 grains.
Menthol, - - - 10 "
Vaseline, - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Put a little into the eyes twice a day; between use:

R. Atropia sulph., - - - 2 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Put two drops twice daily into the eye.

R. Mercury bichlorid., - - ¼ grain.
Aqua dest., - - - 1 drachm.
Mucilage, - - - 2 "
Tincture opii aquos, - - 20 drops.
Sig. Put a few drops into the eyes twice daily.

(Eyelids granulated.)

R. Distill. of jequirity bean, - ½ ounce.
Sig. Put a few drops into the eye twice daily; after the acute inflammation subsides, also the suppuration, employ:

R. Sulphate of zinc, - - 5 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 1 ounce.

Sig. A few drops put into the eyes three times daily.

(Eyes, lime in.)

R. Bathe the eyes freely with sugar water.

Fainting.

R. Nitroglycerine (one per cent. solution), 1 drachm.

Sig. Put one drop on the tongue every 20 minutes.

R. Inhale spirits of ammonia, besides rubbing the body; sprinkle cold water on face and breast; use electricity, mustard plaster; a pinch of snuff blown into the nostrils acts like magic.

Facts Concerning Children.

(See Index.)

Feet.

(Tender.)

R. Oleate of zinc powd., - - 1 ounce.
Boric acid, - - - 2 "
French chalk, - - - 3 "

Sig. Apply mornings and evenings.

(Sore.)

R. Hydrarger oxydat. rubr. ppt., - 1½ drms.
Unguent. terebinth, - - 1 ounce.
Herb. sabin. pulv., - - 20 grains.

Sig. Apply a few times daily.

(Sweating.)

R. Glycerine, - - - 2½ drms.
Iron perchlorid, - - 1 ounce.
Bergomot essence, - - 20 drops.
Sig. Bathe the feet in cold water for two days, then paint with this mixture night and morning.

(Stinking.)

R. Dust your inside stockings and shoes daily with boraxic acid.

(Cold.)

Is the result from drinking tea.

Felons.

(To abort.)

R. Nitrate of mercury, - - ½ drachm.
Vaseline, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply thickly.

R. Apply two leeches and keep up the bleeding for two hours.

R. Ichthyol, - - - 1 drachm.
Lanolin, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply on cotton.

R. Sulphide of calcium, - - 2 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour.

R. Pulv. cantharides.
Hydrarger chlor. corros.
Gum camphor, - - - aa 1 drachm.
Oil of turpentine, - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Apply on cloths, keeping them saturated until a cure is affected in 48 hours.

Fevers.

(One day.)

R. Tincture aconit rad., - - 20 drops.
Hydrogen peroxide, - - 2 drachms.
Aqua dest. q. s. ad, - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three hours; sponge the whole body with warm water; nourishing diet after fever abates; give plenty of malted milk.

Fissure.

(Of the rectum.)

R. Extract iuglans. fl.
Extract virginia stone crop fl.
Extract collinsonia fl., - - aa 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful thrice daily; apply to the anus:
R. Rad. belladonna pulv., - - 1 drachm.
Honey, - - - - 1 ounce.
F. Unguentum!
Sig. Mornings and evenings.

R. Boroglyceride, - - - 4 drachms.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Evacuate the bowels with castor oil, then wash out the rectum with this solution; wipe the parts dry and sprinkle over with:
R. Iodol, - - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Repeat twice a day; keep bowels open, the rectum clean, and in case of pain insert a cocaine suppository.

Fistula.

(In ano.)

R. Hydrogen peroxide (five per cent. solution), 6 ounces.
Sig. Use as a rectal injection; wash out the tract, then after drying the canal, inject:

R. Carbolic acid (95 per cent. solution.)
Muriat of cocaine (10 per cent. solution),
- - - - - - aa 2 drachms.

Sig. Ten to 15 drops into the depth of the fistula; two hours afterward inject:

R. Oil or eucalyptus.
Glycerine, - - - aa 2 drachms.

Sig. A few drops; let the patient rest 24 hours, then repeat; lock up the bowels for a few days with:

R. Opii pulvis, - - - 3 grains.
Sacchar. alb., - - - 12 "

F. Pulvis dos. 3.

Sig. Take one powder a day; eat very little; on the fifth or sixth day open bowels with castor oil.

Fits.

(See Spasm.)

Flushings.

R. Sodi bromidi, - - - 3½ drms.
Ammon. bromidi, - - 2 "
Potass. bromidi, - - 1½ "
Syrup tolu, - - - 4 ounces.

Sig. Take a tablespoonful in water three times daily.

R. Iodoform, - - - - - - - - - 21 grains.

F. Capsules No. 7.

Sig. Take one capsule after meals.

A light diet; open bowels with sulphate of magnesia or seidlitz powder; avoid alcoholic drinks.

Florida Water.

R. Oil of lavender, - - 2 ounces.
Oil of lemon, - - - 1 "
Oil of orange peel, - - 1 "
Oil of cloves, - - - 5 drachms.
Alcohol deodor., - - 1 gallon.
Sig. Use locally to improve complexion or as a shampoo, etc.; wash the face.

Frost Bites.

R. Potass. permanganate, - - 4 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Apply on lint; keep wet.

R. Spirits of turpentine, - - 1 ounce.
Linseed oil raw, - - 6 "
Yolk of eggs, - - - 1 "
Sig. Apply as an ointment.

R. Alum, - - - - 80 grains.
Borax, - - - - 80 "
Rose water, - - - 10 ounces.
Sig. Apply constantly on linen.

R. Oil of camphor, - - 45 drops.
Lanolin, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply on cotton.

R. Unguent. aqua rose, - - ½ ounce.
Unguent. picis liquid, - - ½ "
Pulv. zinci oxide, - - 4 drachms.
Hydrarger ammonia, - - 1 "
Acid carbol., - - - 30 drops.
Olive oil, - - - 4 drachms.
Vaseline, - - - 2½ ounces.
Sig. Apply two to three times a day.

Freezing.

R. Spirits of ammonia, - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Paint over the painful parts four times daily.

R. Oil amygdalar. dulcis, - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Paint on the oil every half hour; avoid heat; gentle rubbing with snow or ice or cold water; frictions with flannel; very gradual application of warmth; inject warm wine, milk or coffee into the rectum.
Patient must be placed in a room without fire.

Freckles.

R. Ammon. chlorid. fl., - - 1 drms.
Acid hydrochlor. dil., - - 1½ "
Glycerine, - - - 1 "
Lait virginal, - - - 1½ ounces.
Sig. Apply to the freckles mornings and evenings with a camel's hair brush.

R. Aqua rose, - - - 6 ounces.
Glycerine, - - - ½ "
Bitter almond water.
Tincture benzoin, - - aa 2½ drms.
Borax, - - - - 1½ "
Rub the borax with the glycerine, adding the rose and almond water, lastly the benzoin, agitating constantly.
Sig. Apply night and morning.

R. Ammon. muriat., - - 1 drachm.
Cologne, - - - 2 ounces.
Aqua dest., - - - 16 "
Sig. Apply with the fingers night and morning.

R. Lemon juice, - - - 2 drachms.
Borax pulv., - - - 1 "
Sugar, - - - - 30 grains.
Sig. Let stand a week and apply a few drops to the spot.

R. Bismuth sub nitr., - - 2 drachms.
Simple ointment, - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Apply at night and wash off with cold cream.

R. Wash the face daily with watermelon juice.

Furuncle.

(To abort.)

R. Acid salicyl., - - - 2 drachms.
Empl. saponis, - - - 2 ounces.
Empl. diachyli, - - 1 "
Sig. Apply locally.

Gangrenous Wounds.

R. Sulphate of zinc, - - 1 ounce.
Aqua dest., - - - 1 to 12 "
Acid sulphur. dil., - - ½ "
Sig. After the free application of hot water this solution is applied every three hours on bits of raw cotton; after two days the slough separates rapidly, leaving a healthy basement for granulation.

Gall Stones.

R. Arseniate of sodium, - - 1-20 grain.
Sig. Take the above dose every three days, and:
R. Sodi phosphate.
Sodi sulphate, - - - aa ½ drachm.
Sig. Take the above dose in hot water every three days.

R. Pilocarpin, - - - ⅛ grain.
Sig. This dose hypodermically twice a day.

R. Ether sulph., - - - 3 drachms.
Oil of terebinth rft., - - 2 "
Sig. Take 12 drops in sugar water morning and evening.

Gastric Fever.

R. Infus. of lobelia, - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every half hour until vomiting sets in; give plenty of water to drink to wash out the stomach, then take:
R. Resorcin, - - - 1½ drms.
Tincture of aconit, - - 10 drops.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. A teaspoonful every three hours; sponge the body with warm water; put patient on milk and lime water; apply a mustard plaster over the stomach for about 10 to 20 minutes and give the stomach all the rest possible; as a drink toast water; several days after the fever has disappeared take:
R. Golden's liquid iron beef tonic, - 6 ounces.
Sig. A teaspoonful four times daily.

Giddiness.

(See Vertigo.)

Gleet.

R. Hydrastis sulph., - - 10 grains.
Mucilage acacia, - - 2 ounces.
Aqua rose, - - - 4 "
Sig. Inject a half ounce twice a day; avoid whisky, beer and tobacco.

Glanders.

(And Farcy.)

R. Calcium sulphide, - - 8 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three hours; locally apply:
R. Calcium sulphide, - - 20 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.

Sig. On saturated lint, keep wet; against pain and fever take:

R. Exalgine pill, 3 grains each, - 50

Sig. One pill every three to four hours; open every lymphatic abcess; bathe the whole body; nourishing diet; cleanliness; destruction of all dressings and discharges.

Glands.

(Enlarged.)

R. Unguent. hydrarger.
Unguent. ichthyol.
Lanolin, - - - aa 1 ounce.

Sig. Apply to the glands.

R. Elixir ido bromide calcium comp., 6 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful in water three times daily.

R. Iodi, - - - 12 to 24 grains.
Iodid of potass., - 2½ to 4 drachms.
Vaseline, - - - 2 ounces.

F. Unguentum.

Sig. Apply to enlarged glands.

Gonorrhea.

(Acute.)

R. Salicylate of mercury, - - ⅙ grain.
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.

Sig. Inject three times daily until discharge becomes mucous.

(Chronic.)

R. Hydrarger. perchlorid., - ¼ grain.
Hydrogen peroxide (one per cent. solution.)
Aqua dest., - - - aa 2 ounces.

Sig. Inject night and morning.

R. Zinci sozoidol, - - - 23 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 3¼ ounces.
Tincture opii spl., - - 20 drops.
Sig. Inject three times daily.

R. Sodii sozoidol, - - - 75 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 3¼ ounces.
Sig. Inject three times daily.

R. Salicylate of mercury, - - ⅙ grain.
Kennedy's pinus canad., - ½ ounce.
Aqua dest., - - - 3½ "
Sig. Three injections a day.

R. Uxtract kava kava fl., - - 1 ounce.
Exract stigmat. maid. fl., - 1 "
Spirit. ether nitre, - - 1 "
Sig. Take one teaspoonful every three hours; coffee, acids and stimulants must be avoided.

R. Katharmon, - - - 1 ounce.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 "
Sig. Inject a few times daily.

R. Plumbi acctat., - - - ½ drachm.
Zinci sulphate, - - - 16 grains.
Extract krameriae fl., - - 2 drachms.
Tincture opii, - - - ½ ounce.
Aqua q. s. ad, - - - 2 "
Sig. Use as an injection.

R. Salol, - - - - 1 drachm.
Oil of cubebae, - - - 1 "
Copaibae, - - - 1 "
Alumin pulv., - - - 4 "
Pepsin sacch., - - - ½ "
Oil gaultheriae, - - 20 drops.
F. Capsules No. 20.
Sig. Take two capsules every three hours.

R. Comp. syrup stillingia, - - 4 ounces.
Tincture of kalmia, - - 1 "
Balsam copaiba, - - 1 "
Oil of sandal wood, - - 2 drachms.
Oil of menth. pip., - - 30 drops.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful every four hours.

Whisky, wine, beer, coffee and tobacco are prohibited in all cases of gonorrhea.

Gout.

R. Extract conii alc., - - 1 drachm.
Cocaine hydrochl., - - 5 grains.
Atropia sulph., - - - 1 "
Veratrin pulv., - - - 20 "
Unguent. aqua rose, - - 1 ounce.

Sig. Apply externally mornings and evenings.

R. Extract colchici acet., - 8 grains.
Extract aloe, - - - 8 "
Pulv. ipecac, - - - 8 "
Hydrarg. chlorid. mite, - 8 "
Extract nux vomica, - - 2 "

F. Pil. No. 8.

Sig. Take one pill every four hours until it purges.

R. Ozonized uric acid solvent, - 10 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times daily; for diet malted milk, arrow root, tapioca, fish, oatmeal, fruit vegetables; avoid animal food and alcoholic drinks.

Goitre.

R. Unguent. hydrarg. iodide rubri.
Vaseline, - - - aa 1 ounce.
F. Unguentum.
Sig. Apply once or twice daily until the skin is tender (not blistered); keep it tender until the growth is removed; at the same time take internally:
R. Potass. iodid, - - - 1 drachm.
Syrup sarsaparill. comp., - 8 ounces.
Sig. Two teaspoonsful before each meal.

R. Lugol's solution of iodine, - ½ ounce.
Sig. Inject a small quantity hypodermically once a week; drink rain water.

Graduated Doses.

(See Index.)

Gums.

(Bleeding.)

R. Tannin, - - - 1½ drms.
Potass. iodid, - - - 12 grains.
Tincture iodine, - - 1 drachm.
Tincture myrrh., - - 1 "
Aqua rose q. s. ad, - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Wash the mouth once a day.

Hands.

(Sweating.)

R. Cologne water, - - - 2½ ounces.
Tincture of belladonna, - 1 drachm.
Sig. Bathe the hands.

(Chapped.)

R. Potass. caustic, - - - 3 grains.
Glycerine, - - - 2 drachms.
Alcohol, - - - 2 "
Aqua dest., - - - 6 "
Sig. First bathe the hands in warm water and rub the mixture in subsequently.

Hay Fever.

R. Cocaine hydrochlor. (four per cent. solution), - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply with atomizer into the nostrils a few times daily; internally take:
R. Glycerite of kephaline, - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take 20 drops added to a little water three times daily, and:
R. Bichloride of mercury, - - 2 grains.
Bicarbonate of soda, - - ½ ounce.
Aqua dest., - - - 8 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every four hours.

R. Boroglyceride, - - - ½ ounce.
Glycerine, - - - 4 "
Sig. Apply with atomizer into the nostrils and take a tablespoonful internally about three times daily.

R. Extract eucalypthol et fol., - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply with atomizer into the nostrils and take five to 10 drops on sugar four times daily.

R. Citrate of caffeine effervescence, - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in a glass of water three times daily; as a spray use:
R. Quinine sulphate, - - 1 drachm.
Hot water, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. With atomizer into the nostrils a few times a day.

R. Borax pulvis, - - - 20 grains.
Capsicum, - - - 15 "
Ammonia carb., - - 10 "
Sig. Use as a snuff a few times daily.

Diet must be liberal, plenty of fresh air and sunshine.

Headache.

R. Hyrobromic acid, - ½ to 1 drachm.
Sig. Take from 10 to 30 drops in water a few times daily.

R. Phospho caffeine compound, - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in a half glass of water every hour.

R. Exalgine, - - - 12 grains.
F. Pulvis dos. 4.
Sig. Take one powder in warm water every hour.

R. Cyanid of zinc, - - - ⅙ grain.
Valerian pulvis, - - 6 "
Sacchar. alb., - - - 20 grains.
F. Pulvis dos. 6.
Sig. Take one powder in water every two hours.

R. Quinine sulph., - - 25 grains.
Sodii salicylate, - - 25 "
Morphine muriat., - - ¼ "
Sig. Use as a snuff frequently.

R. Cafferine citrat.
Ammonia carb., - - aa 20 grains.
Elixir guaranae, - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour until the pain is relieved.

Headache almost yields to the application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

(Of uterine origin—burning on top of head.)

R. Sodii bromide, - - - ½ ounce.
Pepsin con., - - - ½ "
Charcoal, - - - 2 drachms.
Aqua dest., - - - 8 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful three times daily.

Hemorrhoids.

R. Dialatation of the anus: hook the thumb of your left hand and the middle finger of the right hand so as to include both sphincters on opposite sides of the anus and gradually, but forcibly, separate your hands until all resistance ceases, the object being to paralyze the muscles; no after treatment is necessary; perform dialatation under the influence of an anaesthetic.

(Itching.)

R. Tincture capsicum, - - 1 drachm.
Spirits of turpentine, - - 2 "
Iodine decolor., - - 3 "
Sig. Apply to the piles on cotton.

R. Glycerine, - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Inject a teaspoonful into the rectum every morning.

R. Extract phytolacca, - - 1 ounce.
Extract belladonna, - - 10 grains.
Vaseline, - - - 1 ounce.
F. Unguentum.
Sig. Apply night and morning.

R. Ergotine, - - - 1 drachm.
Sulphur subl., - - - ½ "
Menthol, - - - 5 grains.
Extract belladonna alc., - 10 "
Unguent. zinci oxidi, - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Apply.

R. Cocaine muriat., - - 20 grains.
Morphine sulph., - - 5 "
Atropia sulph., - - 4 "
Tannin pulvis, - - - 20 "
Vaseline, - - - 1 ounce.
Oil rose q. s.
Sig. Apply after each evacuation of bowels; bowels should be kept in soluble condition.

(Bleeding.)

R. Extract ergot fl., - - 1 ounce.
Tinct nux vomica, - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every four hours.

R. Chrysarobin, - - - 12 grains.
Iodoform, - - - 5 "
Extract belladonna, - - 10 "
Vaseline, - - - 3 ounces.
F. Unguentum.
Sig. Apply on lint to outside piles.

Sig. Chrysarobin, - - - 12 grains.
Iodoform, - - - 3 "
Extract belladonna, - - 1½ "
Cocoa butter, - - - 2½ drms.
Glycerine a few drops.
F. Suppositories No. 12.
Sig. Insert one into the rectum night and morning.

Hemoptysis.

R. Alumin pulvis, - - 1 drachm.
Acid sulph. dil., - - 2 "
Magnesia sulphate, - - 3 "
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful in water every two hours.

R. Pil. iodoform one fourth of a grain each No. 12.
Sig. Take one pill every hour until bleeding from the lung stops.

R. Tincture digitalis, - - 1½ drms.
Oil terebinth, - - - 3 "
Oil menth. pip., - - 20 drops.
Acid sulph. aromatic, - - 3 drachms.
Spirit. vini rectif., - - 16 "
Sig. Take 40 to 60 drops in a little water every two, three or four hours; recumbent position; quiet; ice drinks and a plain diet, especially malted milk.

Hemorrhage.

(Internally.)

R. Ergotine, - - - 3 grains.
Morphine sulph., - - ⅙ "
Sig. Use hypodermically.

R. Extract ergot fl., - - 1½ ounces.
Extract gerani. fl., - - 1 "
Extract hammamelis fl., - 1½ "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every half hour until bleeding ceases.

(To regulate pulse.)

R. Tincture veratrum virid., - 1 drachm.
Sig. Take five drops in water every hour until pulse is about 70; recumbent position; quiet; plain, simple diet, and elevation of bleeding parts.

(Locally and externally.)

R. Apply tannic acid, carbolic acid, hot water, ice, turpentine, Monsel's solution; compress or bandage.

(From the rectum.)

R. Monsel's solution of iron, - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest., - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Inject into the rectum.
Rest; cold drinks; avoid all straining.

Heartburn.

R. Phosphate of zinc pulvis, - 3½ drms.
Magnesia calc., - - 60 grains.
Vanilla pulvis, - - - 20 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water.

R. Ligni ouassia pulvis, - - 1 drachm.
Magnesia carbonic, - - 3 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in water as often as necessary.

Heart.

(Palpitation.)

R. Tincture nux vomica.
Tincture belladonna, - - aa 18 drops.
Aqua cinnamon, - - 6 ounces
Sig. Take two tablespoonsful three times a day.

R. Tincture digitalis, - - 2½ drms.
Aqua chloroformi, - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful three times a day.

R. Tincture aconit, - - ½ drachm.
Aqua chloroformi, - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful every four hours.

R. Tincture strophanti, - - ½ drachm.
Liq. strychnine (P. B.), - ½ "
Tincture capsici, - - ½ "
Syrup auranti, - - - 2 drachms.
Aqua dest., - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take two tablespoonsful three times a day.

R. Oil eucalyptii, - - - 1 drachm.

Sig. Take five drops on sugar three times a day.

(Asthenia.)

R. Camphorae, - - - 30 grains.
Cinchonidia bisulph., - - 30 "
Ether, - - - - 160 drops.
Whisky q. s. ad, - - 2 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful in water every hour or two.

(Enlargement.)

R. Tincture digitalis, - - 1 ounce.

Sig. Take three drops in water thrice daily; avoid tobacco, tea, coffee, whisky, ale, sexual congress; diet simple, very little animal food; warm flannel clothing and plenty of fresh air; if possible remove to a mountain country.

Hematuria.

R. Calomel, - - - 10 grains.
Extract colocynth compound, - 10 "
Gamboga, - - - 10 "

F. Pulvis dos. 4.

Sig. Take one powder every four hours.

R. Extract ergot fl., - - 2 drachms.
Tincture digitalis, - - 1 "

Sig. Take 10 drops every three to four hours.

R. Quinine sulph., - - ½ drachm.
Acid saliciyl., - - - ½ "

F. Capsules No. 12.

Sig. Take one every four hours.

R. Extract rhaton. fl., - - 6 drachms.
Aqua cinnamon, - - 5 ounces.
Aqua sulph. aromatic, - - 1½ drms.
Syrup auranti, - - - 1½ "
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every hour; apply turpentine strips over kidneys; recumbent position and quiet.

Hemiplegia.

(See Paralysis.)

Hernia.

The hernial mass should be returned to its natural cavity, smeared over daily mornings and evenings with the Mexican ointment and kept in its position by a truss. Avoid violent exercise or constipation.

The Mexican ointment is a secret remedy procurable in drug stores generally; it will heal any rupture in course of time.

(Strangulated.)

With drawn up knees, head and shoulders well elevated, let patient inhale chloroform and inject hypodermically one quarter grain of morphia into the cellular tissue; after anaesthesia and relaxation is procured, commence taxis by kneading the tumor gently to diaphragm; locally rub in the oil of hyoscyamus very hot; try every means; by pulling a little forward, then manipulating with the fingers at the neck and by pushing a little you will have the satisfaction of returning the bowels into their natural cavity; rest a few minutes, then try taxis again; apply between time hot poultices of lobelia; hang up patient by the heels.

If hernia cannot be reduced, an operation for its relief must not be too long delayed.

I succeeded a few times in reducing a strangulated hernia by the application of ice also.

(Umbilical.)

Apply truss, bandage and the Mexican ointment daily.

Hearing.

(Dull.)

R. Camphor, - - - ½ drachm.
Oil of cajeput, - - - 1 "
Oil of amygdal dulcis, - - 2 "
Sig. Put a few drops on cotton into the ear.

Hiccough.

R. Chloral hydrat, - - 5 grains.
Sodi bromide, - - - 10 "
Tincture belladonna, - - 3 drops.
Aqua dest. q. s. ad, - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Take this as one dose; repeat if necessary in four hours.

R. Inhale a few drops of chloroform, ether or nitrate of amyl.

(Locally.)

Dry cups, aconit, belladonna and chloroform equal parts to nap of neck.

(In Children.)

R. Give a few drops of oil of aniseed or wintergreen; warm baths.

(From drunkenness.)

R. Creosote, - - - 2 drops.
Sig. Take in a little water.

Hoarseness.

R. Cubebae, - - - ½ grain.
Benzoic acid, - - - ⅓ "
Cocaine hydrochlor, - - 1-10 "
Tracacanth pulvis, - - ¼ "
Extract of licoric, - - 5 "
Sugar, - - - - 13 "
Eucalyptal, - - - ¼ drop.
Oil of anise, - - - 1-20 "
Black current paste enough to make 20 grains.
F. Lozenge.

Sig. A small piece to be dissolved in the mouth before using the voice.

Hooping Cough.

(See Whooping Cough.)

Hydrophobia.

R. Cantharid. pulvis, - - 12 grains.
Lapid cáncror.
Sacchar. alb., - - - aa 1½ drms.
F. Pulvis dos. 12.
Sig. Take one powder three times daily.

R. Cantharid pulvis, - - 1 grain.
Camphor trit., - - - 3 "
Mucilage gumi mimos q. s.
F. Pil. No. 4.
Sig. Take one pill mornings and evenings.

R. Tincture of lobelia, - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take ten drops in water every hour; keep up for several days; patient don't need to vomit; then give:

Extract of sambul fl., - - 2 ounces.
Infusion of skull cap, - - 4 "
Ammonia sesquicarbonic., - 2 drachms.
Aqua dest.
Syrup spl., - - - aa 2 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour; repeat in as large doses as the stomach will tolerate, and not let up until a condition resembling general paralysis is induced, with a sleep like coma.

R. Hoang non (strychnos gautheriana.)
Syrup spl., - - - aa 2 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour until the above symptoms are reached; a darkened, quiet room; patient must be watched day and night.

Hydrocele.

R. Tincture digitalis, - - 1 drachm.
Iodid of potass., - - 1½ "
Extract uva ursi fl., - - 1 ounce.
Extract buchu fl., - - 1 "
Aqua dest., - - - 2 "
Syrup spl., - - - 7 drachms.

Sig. Take a tablespoonful three times daily; externally apply:

R. Ammonia muriat., - - 1 ounce.
Aqua com., - - - 16 "

Sig. On cotton; keep it saturated; elevate the scrotum; if the above treatment will not help, then the sack must be perforated, the serum (fluid) drawn out and a solution of iodine injected.

L of C.

Hydrocephalus.

R. Infusion of digitalis, - - ½ ounce.
Nitrate of potass., - - 2 drachms.
Iodid of potass., - - 1 "
Aqua dest., - - - 2½ ounces.
Syrup auranti, - - - 2 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times daily; bowels must be kept open; a good diet; warm baths with soda every day.

Hypertrophy.

(Of the testes.)

R. Iodid of potass., - - 1½ drms.
Bromide of potass., - - 1 "
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.
Syrup spl., - - - 2 "
Sig. Take a tablespoonful three times daily.

Hysteria.

R. Valerianate of zinc, - - 24 grains.
Saccharin, - - - 2 "
F. Pulvis dos. 12.
Sig. Take one powder four times a day; at night take:

R. Choral hydrat, - - - 10 grains.
Sodi bromid, - - - 20 "
At once; during monthly sickness take:
R. Apiol globules, five grains each, No. 6.
Sig. Take one every four hours.

R. Ozonized glycerite of kephaline, 4 ounces.
Sig. Take 30 drops in a little water thrice daily, one hour before meals.

R. Ozonized tincture of oats, - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take 30 drops in a little water every four hours; for children one drop for each year of their age.

R. Coca et celerina fl., - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonrul three times daily.

R. Wine of coca, - - - 10 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every three hours.

R. Cocaine suppositories No. 24.
Sig. Insert one mornings and evenings; flannel over the entire body during all seasons of the year; sleep between blankets; the best animal food with malt and pepsin, a tablespoonful one hour after meals; regular open bowels, daily baths, massage, electricity, change of locality, mountain air, exercise, sleep, amusements, travels, change in all things; avoidance of sexual intercourse; postponement of marriage. Whisky, beer, tobacco, coffee and tea are strongly prohibited.

Ichthyosis.

Remove scales by warm baths, friction followed with:
R. Resorcin, - - - ½ ounce.
Oil olive, - - - 6 "
After scales are removed rub on all over the scale parts:
R. Sulphur dep., - - - 1 ounce.
Vaseline, - - - 6 "
F. Unguentum.
Sig. Apply twice a day.

Impotency.

R. Zinci phosphidi, - - 2 grains.
Confect rose, - - - 20 "
F. Pil. No. 24.
Sig. Take one to three pills thrice daily.

R. Pil. damiana, phosphorus et nux vomica, No. 24.
Sig. Take one pill mornings and evenings.

R. Tincture cantharid., - - 2 drachms.
Tincture phosphorus, - - 2 "
Tincture ferri chloridi, - 2 "
Tincture nux vomica, - - 10 drops.
Aqua dest. q. s. ad, - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times daily.

R. Extract cannabis indicae, - 5 grains.
Extract nux vomicae, - - 5 "
Extract damianae, - - 20 "
F. Pill No. 20.
Sig. Take one pill after meals and at bedtime; digestion must be perfect; diet generous and should consist of articles that will nourish the brain—bovinin, steaks, roast beef, mutton, poultry, game, fish, oysters, eggs, oatmeal, corn bread.

Avoid sexual intercourse, horseback exercise or the bicycle, tobacco and alcoholic drinks.

Insomnia.

(See Sleeplessness.)

Insect Bites.

R. Collodi flexible, - - ½ ounce.
Acid salicylic, - - - 20 grains.
Sig. Apply to the bites.

R. Cocaine hydrochlor. (saturated solution), 20 drachms
Sig. Apply.

R. Ammonia muriat. (saturated solution), 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply every half hour.

R. Carbolic acid pure, - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Apply with toothpick.

R. Hydrogen peroxide, - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply with cotton; keep it wet.

Intestines.

(Obstruction.)

R. Ether sulphuric., - - 2 ½ drms.
Alcohol q. s. dissolve.
Aqua foeniculi, - - 9 ounces.
Sig. Inject into the rectum.

R. Inflation of air; injection of warm water under the influence of chloroform.

Injection.

(After delivery.)

R. Katharmon, - - - 2 ounces.
Chloral hydrat, - - 5 grains.
Aqua menth. pip., - - 2 ounces.
Aqua tepid, - - - 1 quart.
Sig. At one injection lukewarm.

Influenza.

R. Exaline, - - - ½ to 1 drachm.
Comp. tincture of serpentaria, - 3 ounces.
Syrup spl., - - - 1 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every one to two hours; after the following perspiration take:
R. Naphthaline.
Sacchar. lact., - - - aa 2 ounces.
Oil of menth. pip., - - 1 drop.
F. Pulvis dos. 20.

Sig. One powder every hour the first day, then at longer intervals; disinfect room by burning hydronaphthol; good ventilation; warm temperature; rest in bed; later on use tonics and stimulants.

Insanity.

Delusion, illusion, hallucination, melancholia and mania. The treatment in all those unfortunate cases is nearly one and the same. Remove the patient to some other locality; watch him day and night; change scenery as often as possible; nutrative diet; regular open bowels; to produce sleep give chloral 30 grains at one dose before going to bed; cold baths with friction. In case of fits administer large doses of bromide of potassium and avoid all excitement; if possible make patient do light work in the garden or field; read or play, etc.

The principal point is to get him to sleep well, a good appetite, perfect digestion and regular open bowels.

If this cannot be accomplished medically or the patient is dangerous and unmanageable, removal to an asylum is the only alternative.

Infantile Diseases.

The first thing to be attended to is the umbilical cord, which should be tied with saddlers' silk, and divided with clean scissors; then after removing the mucus from the mouth the whole body should be oiled and afterwards bathed in warm water about 28° cels. and sponged with castile soap; wipe the little baby and roll it up in a warm blanket; then dress the navel with a piece of fine old linen four inches square with a hole in the center to permit the passage of the cord through this opening, then cover with another piece of linen the same size with a hole in center

into which the end of the cord should be wrapped and turned over to the right side and above all a roller or bandage of flannel; then the general clothing of the child, which should be easy and warm; nourish the child for a few hours with a little sugar and water.

The child should be bathed daily for a whole year or longer; when about four months old take it out into the warm fresh air in a sitting posture; very great cleanliness should be observed.

Never wean a child at the approach of summer except mother is pregnant, then it should not be kept one hour at the breast; after weaning the child we would recommend Reed and Carnrick's infant food or malted milk.

The same food should be given to infants which are deprived of the mother's breast entirely; never feed a little baby starchy food or rice, arrow root, corn starch, farinas, etc., but rely on the above brands of infant food.

Give the baby at least 12 to 15 hours of sleep out of 24; protect the eyes from gas, oil, candle or sun light.

At the fourth or fifth day the dried up cord will come off, and if the navel should be inflammed with a slight oozing of serum, wash it with a solution of:

R. Boroglyceride, - - - 1 drachm.
Rain water, - - - 4 ounces.
Three times daily.

If the breasts of the infant swell up give the baby a little castor oil and apply over the breasts a lotion of:

R. Ammonia muriat., - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
On saturated linen; keep it wet.

For still born babies see "Asphyxia of Infants."

Excoriations, chafings and ulcerations are the best treated with:

R. Zinc ointment, - - - 1 ounce.

Sig. Apply directly to the skin, or use antiseptic dusting powder (Reed and Carnrick's.)

If hide bound, innuntion of oil, internally milk with lime water; keep bowels open.

Hiccoughs must be treated with a few drops of lime water in milk, or bicarbonate of potassium one grain per dose in milk, anise tea, one drop of chloroform in sweetened water, or camphor liniment over the stomach.

Syphilis, same treatment as for adults.

Tongue tie must be remedied by dividing the edge of the bridle with the scissors.

Opium, laudanum or paregoric should not be administered to teething infants; see substitute under "Soothing Sedative for Babies."

Cholera infantum, diarrhoe, constipation, colic, cramps, convulsions, epilepsy, nursing sore mouth, and teething, see under the respective heads.

Choking: Let the child be placed upon the lap of the mother or nurse with its head turned downward while it is gently struck a few times on the back between the shoulders; if this does not immediately remove it, let the forefinger be introduced and extract it; should this fail, give a mild emetic.

Cephaloematoma: Apply to the tumor of the head:

R. Iodid of potassium, - - 10 grains.
Aqua calcis, - - - 2 ounces.
On saturated cotton; never apply a compress to bear on the enlarged head.

Fits: Undress the baby and bathe it in warm mustard water under friction; see under "Convulsions" also.

Itch.

R. Adipis, - - - - 1 pound.
Hydrarger oxidi ruber., - 1 ounce.
Resinae, - - - 2 "
Hydrarger chlor. corros., - 2½ drms.
Spirits terebinth, - - 3 "
Melt the resin and lard together; pulverize the sublimate and put it into the mixture; when cold add the turpentine and red precipitate and stir thoroughly.
Sig. Rub in once a day.

R. Salol, - - - - 1 ounce.
Oil amygdal dulc., - - 3 "
Sig. Anoint the body, then rub in flowers of sulphur.

R. Red oxide of mercury, - - ½ drachm.
Balsam of peru, - - ½ ounce.
Lard, - - - - 3 "
Sig. Rub in.

Jaundice.

R. Sodii phosphos., - - 1 ounce.
Chionia peacock, - - 8 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful after each meal.

R. Compound tincture cinchonae, - 4 ounces.
Nitro muriat. acid, - - 2 drachms.
Syrup spl., - - - 6 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three hours.

(Black.)

R. Calomel, - - - - 10 grains.
Ialap., - - - - 10 "
Sig. Take at once, and inject hypodermically:

R. Sulphate of morphia, - - ¼ grain.
Sulphate of atropia, - - 1-80 "
Sig. To stop the rigors.
Bowels to be kept open with phosphate of soda; daily baths; diet to consist of soups or broths, raw eggs, white fish boiled, oatmeal with plenty of fruit; a stimulant over the liver (tar or belladonna plaster.)

Joint.

(Inflammation.)

R. Hydrarger muriat. mite.
Rad. scillae pulvis, - - aa 2 drachms.
Vaseline, - - - 1 ounce.
Oil rose q. s.
F. Unguentum.
Sig. Rub on mornings and evenings.

R. Oil sinapis ether, - - 12 drops.
Spirits vini, - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Paint on; cover with cotton; elevate if possible; rest

Karbuncle.

(See Anthrax.)

Keloid.

R. Bichloride of mercury, - - 20 grains.
Collodion, - - - 10 drachms
Sig. Apply thickly and allow it to remain until it exfoliates, then another and another is applied in the same way until the growth is reduced to a level with the surface surrounding it.

Kidney.

(Colic.)

R. Chloroform, - - - 4 drachms.
Extract of hyoscyamus, - 4 "
Laudanum, - - - 1 "
Oil of chamomile, - - 3 ounces.

Sig. Rub well over the seat of pain.

(Inflammation.)

R. Tincture of aconite, - - ½ drachm.
Tincture of gelsemium, - 1 "
Tincture of digitalis, - - ½ "
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour until pulse is down to 60, then at longer intervals; apply mustard plaster over kidney and stomach; after skin gets red apply linseed poultice over kidneys; low diet, milk and lime water, bovinin.

No drink, nothing to give kidney work; after case progresses favorably take:

R. Compound tincture of cinchonia, 2 ounces.
Nitro muriatic acid, - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest.
Syrup spl., - - - aa 2 ounces.

Sig. Take a tablespoonful three times daily; patient should drink buchutea for a few months.

Kleptomania.

(See Insanity.)

Knee.

(Inflammation.)

R. Iodi, - - - - 6 grains.
Iodid of potassium, - - ½ drachm.
Opii pulvis, - - - ½ "
Vaseline, - - - 1 ounce.

F. Unguentum.
Sig. Smear on thickly; cover with cotton; apply bandage; rest and elevation.

Labor.

(Feeble.)

R. Quinine, - - - 30 grains.
F. Capsules No. 2.
Sig. Take one every 20 minutes; never use ergot.

(To be painless first stage.)

R. Chloral hydrate, - - 45 grains.
Syrup spl., - - - 6 drachms.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every 20 minutes.

(To be painless second stage.)

R. Muriate of cocaine, - - 15 grains.
Vaseline, - - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Apply to the parturient canal, at the same time employ the gynacological slippers (for sale by Charl. Truax & Co., Chicago; they will hasten delivery); will do away with all the pulling and jerking and in the majority of cases with the use of instruments.

(False.)

R. Inject starch and laudanum into the rectum.

Labia.

(Swelling.)

R. Tincture apis mellifica, - 1 drachm.
Sig. Take one drop in a little water every two hours.

R. Bathe the parts every few hours with a hot infusion of witch hazel.

(Boils.)

R. Nitrate of mercury, - - ½ drachm.
Vaseline, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply thickly.

(Ulcers simple.)

R. Resorcin, - - - 2 drachms.
Vaseline, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply on cotton twice a day.

Larynx.

(Inflammation acute.)

R. Tincture veratrum virid., - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take three drops every 20 minutes; keep temperature of room at 75° fahr.; very moist by boiling water in it; apply poultice of extract of belledonna and linseed meal to throat; forbid talking; diet—cream, malted milk, raw eggs, bovinin; then give:

R. Sulphate of quinine, - - 2 drachms.
F. Pulvis dos. 6.
Sig. Take one powder with sugar every three hours; between this time give:

R. Sulphate of morphia, - - 2 grains.
F. Pulvis dos. 6.
Sig. Take one powder on tongue mornings and evenings.

(Chronic.)

R. Potassium chlorate, - - ½ ounce.
Aqua dest., - - - 7½ "
Boroglyceride, - - - ½ "
Sig. Gargle three times daily; between use:

R. Resorcin, - - - ½ ounce.
Glycerine, - - - 4 "

Sig. With atomizer twice a day; drink sweetened flaxseed tea; later on take:

R. Compound tincture of cinchonia, - 2 ounces.
Tincture nux vomica, - - 1 drachm.
Iodid of potassium, - - 1 "
Mucilage, - - - 2 ounces.
Comp. syrup of yellow dock, - 2 "

Sig. A tablespoonful three times daily; clothing to be woolen; diet to be rich in blood elements and very generous.

Law in Russia.

(See Index.)

Leucorrhoea.

R. Creolin, - - - 30 drops.
Extract hydrastis canad. fl., - 2½ drms.

Sig. A tablespoonful in a pint of warm water, to be used at one injection.

R. Chlorate of potass., - - 5 drachms.
Wine of opium, - - 3 "
Tar water, - - - 12 ounces.

Sig. Three tablespoonsful to a quart of water, to be used at one injection.

R. Katharmom, - - - 4 ounces.

Sig. Add one ounce to a pint of water and inject mornings and evenings.

R. Extract hydrastis canad. fl., - 30 drops.
Creolin, - - - 10 "
Rain water, - - - 8 ounces.

Sig. Use pure as an injection.

R. Katharmom, - - - 6 ounces.
Potass. iodid, - - - ½ drachm.
Potass. chloridi, - - 40 grains.
Acid carbolic (two per cent.), - ½ drachm.
Rain water, - - - 2 quarts.

Sig. Inject once daily.

Avoid liquors, beer, coffee, tea and tobacco.

Leprosy.

R. Gurjun oil, - - - 4 ounces.

Sig. Rub on a few times daily and take 30 drops on sugar four times daily.

R. Oil chaulmogra, - - 2 ounces.
Glycerine, - - - 1 "
Soda bicarbonate, - - 2 drachms.
Syrup spl., - - - 2 ounces.

Sig. Take a tablespoonful three times daily; good diet; change of climate; daily baths; woolen clothing; electricity.

Leg.

(Cramps.)

Take a good strong cord, wind it around the leg at the place that is cramped, and taking one end in each hand give it a strong pull.

(Ulcers simple.)

R. Iodoform, - - - 1 drachm.
Vaseline, - - - 1 ounce.

Sig. Apply twice a day; rest; elevation and bandage.

(Ulcers indolent.)

R. Ozone ointment, - - 4 ounces.
Resorcin, - - - 2 "
Extract of opium, - - 1 drachm.
F. Unguentum.
Sig. Apply twice daily; if leg is inflammed, foment with oak bark solution for a few days before applying the ointment; elevate the leg and roll in a bandage from the toes; rest; open bowels and a simple diet.

Lead Colic.

R. Magnesia sulph., - - 1 ounce.
Aqua chamomile, - - 6 "
Oil lini rec., - - - 2 "
Succus citri, - - - 1 "
Extract opii, - - - 2 grains.
Syrup papav. rhoad., - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every twenty minutes until bowels move.

Lice.

R. Oil of sassafras, - - 1 ounce.
Acid salicylic, - - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Rub into the hairy parts thirty drops mornings and evenings.

R. Gray ointment, - - 2 drachms.
Sig. Rub into the scalp a few places as large as a silver dollar.

R. Oil of lavender, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Rub into the hairy parts about a teaspoonful daily.

R. Wash the head with a deoction of quassia ships.

Lips.

(Chapped.)

R. Tincture benzoini comp., - 2 drachms.
Glycerine, - - - 6 "

Sig. Apply four times a day with a camel's hair brush.

R. Almond oil, - - - 1½ ounces.
Spermaceti, - - - 2 drachms.
White wax, - - - ½ ounce.
Carmine, - - - 6 grains.
Balsam of peru, - - 15 drops.
Otto of rose, - - - 10 "

F. Cosmetique.

Sig. Apply to the lips a few times daily.

Liver.

(Inflammation acute.)

R. Tincture gelsemium, - - 2 drachms.
Tincture aconit, - - ½ "
Tincture veratr. virid., - - 1 "
Syrup spl., - - - ½ ounce.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful ever half to one hour until pulse is 70, then every three to four hours; apply mustard plaster over liver; after skin is red paint over the inflammed part with croton oil and over that a hot flax seed meal poultice; change poultice every three hours; for drink milk and lime water; later on oatmeal gruel; six drops of nitro muriatic acid in a glass of water every three hours; if there is dysentery take two large doses of quinine with one half grain of opium each; if constipation an injection of warm soap water; after convalescence take:

R. Comp. tincture of cinchonia, - 2 ounces.
Nitro muriatic acid, - - 2 drachms.
Extract of chionia fl., - - 1 ounce.
Tincture nux vomica, - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest., - - - 2½ ounces.
Syrup aurantii, - - 2 "
Sig. A tablespoonful three times daily.

(Chronic.)

R. Chionia (Peacock), - - 10 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times daily; avoid fat, sugar, starch, whisky or beer, tobacco, mercury; bathe daily; open air and horseback exercise; regular open bowels; irritating plaster to be worn over liver; to improve digestion take:
R. Ingluvin, - - - 2 drachms.
Gentiana pulvis, - - ½ "
F. Capsules No. 15.
Sig. One one hour before meals.

In all articles of diet use phosphate of soda instead of common salt; for about a week take:

R. Comp. tincture of cinchonia, - 4 ounces.
Nitro muriatic acid, - - 2 drachms.
Glycerine, - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. A teaspoonful every three to four hours; daily take one teaspoonful of white mustard seed in a little water one hour before meals for a month or so.

Lupus.

R. Papoid, - - - - ½ ounce.
Thallin, - - - 2 "
Sig. Make it into a paste and apply daily.

R. Hydrogen peroxide, - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Apply with atomizer.

R. Daily hypodermic injections of one per cent. solution of corrosive sublimate.

R. Ozone ointment.
Resorcin, - - - aa 2 ounces.
F. Unguentum.
Sig. Apply daily; internally take:

R. Extract phytolacca fl., - - 2 ounces.
Extract saxifraga fl., - - 1 "
Tincture cinchona comp., - 2 "
Hydrogen peroxide, - - ½ "
Glycerine.
Syrup aurantii, - - - aa 2 ounces.

Sig. A teaspoonful thrice daily.

The best of diet, daily bathing, fresh air, warm clothing, disinfectants in wash and bath water, open bowels.

Avoid whisky, beer, tobacco, pork, ham, bacon, cheese.

Lumbago.

R. Iodid of potass., - - 4 drachms.
Bromide of potass., - - 4 "
Tincture colchicum seeds, - 2 "
Syrup bitter orange peel, - 1½ ounce.
Aqua dest., - - - 5 "
Sig. Take one teaspoonful three times daily.

R. Antikamnia, - - - 60 grains.
Saccharine alb., - - 20 "
F. Pulvis dos. 6.
Sig. Take one powder every two to four hours.

R. Exalgine, - - - 18 grains.
F. Pulvis dose 6.
Sig. Take one powder every hour.

R. Collodion.
Tincture of iodine.
Ammonia liqu., - - aa 1 ounce.
Sig. Paint on.

Malarial Fever.

R. Oil of eucalyptus, - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take five drops on sugar four times daily.

R. Extract fuccus marina fl., - 2 ounces.
Tincture cinchona comp. - 2 "
Cascara cordial, - - 1 "
Syrup spl., - - - 1 "
Sig. Take a tablespoonful three times daily.

R. Quinine, - - - 1 drachm.
Papoid, - - - - 30 grains.
Pulvis nux vomica, - - 2 "
Soda bicarbonate, - - 30 "
Aloin, - - - - 3 "
Rad rhei pulvis, - - 20 "
F. Capsules No. 15.
Sig. Take one capsule mornings and evenings.

R. Oil terebinth pure, - - 3 drachms.
Oil gaultheria, - - - 5 drops.
Pulvis acacia, - - - 2 drachms.
Sacchar. albi, - - - 2 "
Aqua aromatic, - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful diluted every four hours.

R. Quinine sulphat., - - 1 drachm.
Ferri redacti, - - - 2 "
Acidi arseniosi, - - 2 grains.
Strychnine sulph., - - 1 "
F. Capsules No. 30.
Sig. Take one capsule after meals.
Diet malted milk; no meat of any kind.

Marasmus.

R. Betol, - - - - 1 ounce.
Lactic acid, - - - 2 "
Oil menth. pip., - - 1 drop.
F. Pulvis dos. 20.
Sig. Take one powder every one, two or three hours; diet bovinin; daily bathing; massage; woolen clothing.

Marriage.

Distinct races of men exist all over the earth. The living witnesses are before us in the Mongolian, the Negro, the Malay, the Indo-American and the Caucasian—essentially different types of manhood; different in color, organism, construction, physiognomy and blood; besides there is a marked variance in their anatomical and physiological structure; an incomparable, impassable difference in bones, brain, nerves, senses, vessels, glands and in language.

We have abundant evidence to show that the different races existed four thousand years ago, as distinct as there are today. The Caucasian was the last to make his appearance. The record of Moses does not in any way contradict the existence of other races before Adam. It is well known that both the Chinese and African nations existed centuries before Adam.

There can be little doubt but that the intermarriage of the Adamite daughters with the adjoining races was the real cause of the flood.

Marriage, to give a good stock, must be consummated within the race, still a morbid race cannot be established, for the evil cures itself by non-procreation.

The distinction of races come home to us most strikingly in the aggravation of the types of all our diseases when two or three dissimilar races are living in close proximity.

Suppose the child of white parents contracts measles, scarlatina or smallpox from the child of the Negro or Mongolian, the so contracted disease will become virulent and malignant in the white, and visa-versa. Let a white man contract a gonorrhoea from a colored woman and he has something that no drug will stamp out for months or years.

Individual members of the Caucasian races must maintain and utilize their vigor, and in order to do that, should not marry one of similar temperament; cross fertilization within the race produces the best of stock.

The boy is the father of the man, and the girl is the mother of the race. The healthy development of girls is of first and supreme importance. The feeling, impulse or sentiment of the mother controls and influences the development of the child.

Puberty in either sex is not the sign of fitness for marriage; men will grow until they are twenty-five, women till they are twenty-one.

Nature has intended that all the parts of the system shall be fully formed and developed before they begin to propagate their species, and if the organs of reproduction are thus prematurely used before that period it will result in injury to parents as well as their offspring.

By too early marriage the full development and growth of the system is arrested, and the offspring of such parents often become a fruitful source of suffering.

Masturbation.

(See Self Abuse.)

Menstruation.

(Scant.)

R. Cimicifuga rac.
Tincture pulsatilla, - - aa 1 drachm.
Tincture gelsemium, - - ½ "
Tincture viburnum prun., - 2 "
Syrup aurantii cort., - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times a day four days prior to and during the menstrual period.

(Irregular.)

R. Aletris cordial (Rio), - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times daily prior to and during the menstrual period.

R. Hayden's viburnum comp., - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in warm water four times daily prior to period.

R. Permanganate of potass. tablets one grain each No. 12.
Sig. Take one tablet in a glass of water daily.

(Excessive.)

R. Ergot dialys., - - - 10 drachms
Glycerine, - - - 5 "
Acid salicylic, - - - 30 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 2½ ounces.
Sig. Inject once a day a teaspoonful of this mixture diluted with three teaspoonsful of water into rectum.

Menningitis.

(Tubercular.)

R. Potassium iodid., - - 32 grains.
Potassium bromide, - - 80 "
Extract gelsemium fl., - - 16 drops.
Syrup acacia, - - - 2 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful every four hours to a child four years old; see "Spotted Fever" also.

R. Aqua camphorae, - - 3 ounces.
Ammonia muriatic, - - ½ "
Potassium nitrate, - - 2 drachms.
Sodium chlor., - - - 2 "
Syrup spl., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two to three hours, according to age of child.

(From sunstroke.)

R. Extract ergot fl., - - ½ ounce.
Syrup spl., - - - 1 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times daily; apply ice to the back of the head; diet vegetable, malted milk, fruit, no meat.

Menorrhage.

R. Extract ergot fl., - - ½ ounce.
Kennedy's pinus canad. dark, - 1½ "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in water every two hours.

Measels.

R. Put patient to bed in a darkened, airy room; sponge the whole body twice a day with warm soda water; wipe dry and internally take:

R. Tincture of aconit leaf., - 30 drops.
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. A teaspoonful every hour; also:

R. Comp. tincture of serpentaria, - 1 ounce.
Syrup spl., - - - 1½ "
Sig. Take half a teaspoonful four times daily to keep the skin moist; at the same time take:

R. Resorcin, - - - 3 drachms.
Syrup of tolu, - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. A teaspoonful every two hours.

R. Chlorate of potassium, - - 2 drachms.
Acid muriatic, - - - 2 "
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful to a glass of water with sugar every four hours; in case of convulsions apply mustard to the feet; rub the whole body and besides give internally:

R. Bromidia (Battle), - - 1 ounce.
Sig. A half to one teaspoonful three times daily.

(With broncho pneumonia.)

R. Liq. Ammonia acet., - - 4 drachms.
Spirits ether nitros., - - 1½ "
Syrup ipecac, - - - 1½ "
Syrup senega, - - - 1 "
Syrup limonis, - - - 7 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three hours for a child under two years of age; apply linseed poultice over the chest.

Germination from ten to fourteen days; eruption appears the fourth day of fever and fades the seventh day.

Diet should be liquid, but very generous; bovinin, malted milk, chicken broth and cold drinks.

Metritis.

(See Puerperal Fever.)

Measures.

(See Index.)

Miscarriage.

(Threatened.)

R. Ammonia bromidi, - - 6 drachms.
Extract viburnum prunifol. fl., 6 "
Aqua cinnamon q. s. ad, - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every four hours.

R. Quinine sulphate, - - 20 grains.
Potassium acetat., - - 10 "
Syrup spl., - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take one tablespoonful every two hours.

R. Opii pulvis, - - - 10 grains.
Asclepias pulvis.
Dover's powder, - - aa 30 grains.
F. Pulvis dose 15.
Sig. Take one powder every three hours.

R. Hayden's viburnum compound, 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in warm water every one to two hours; recumbent position; quiet; iced drinks; avoid whisky or wine.

(Habitual.)

R. Hayden's viburnum compound, 8 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful thrice daily for a month or so.

Milk as a Culture Medium.

(See Index.)

Migraine.

R. Citrate of caffeine, - - 3 grains.
Phenacetine, - - - 4 "
Sugar of milk, - - - 8 "
F. Pulvis dose 2.
Sig. Take one powder every two hours; quiet, darkened room; open bowels.

Milk Fever.

R. Tincture of aconit rad., - 10 drops.
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two hours; keep bowels open with sulphate of magnesia; draw the milk from the breast; a spare diet with very little fluid.

Milk Leg.

R. Tincture hammamelis, - - 1½ drms.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every four hours.

R. Ammonia carb., - - ½ drachm.
Spirits myristicae, - - 2 "
Tincture chloroformi, - - 1 "
Infusion of cloves q. s. ad, - 8 ounces.
Sig. Take two tablespoonsful three times daily.

R. Potassium chlorate, - - 2 drachms.
Infusion cinchona flav. q. s. ad, 8 ounces.
Sig. Take two tablespoonsful in water three times daily.

R. Sulphide of soda, - - 1 drachm.
Infusion of quassia, - - 1½ ounces.
Sig. Take this draught three times daily.

R. Quinine sulphate, - - 12 grains.
Potassium iodid, - - ½ drachm.
Pulvis tragacanth co., - - 1½ "
Aqua chloroformi, - - 13 ounces.
Sig. Take two tablespoonsful thrice daily.

R. Chloral hydrat, - - 1 ounce.
Oil terebinth, - - - 1 drachm.
Soap liniment, - - - 7 ounces.
Sig. Rub on mornings and evenings; elevate the leg; apply loose bandage.

Morphinism.

R. Morph. sulph. or tincture opii, q. s.
Extract viburni prunifol. fl., - ½ ounce.
Elixir Ammon. valerianae, - 3 "
Elixir sodii bromidi (five grains to one drachm) q. s. - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful when reqired; decrease usual dose of morphine about one grain per week and don't stop taking it at once.

Mother's Milk.

(Scarce.)

R. Nutrolactis fl., - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful in water thrice daily.

(To dry up.)

R. Belladonna ointment, - - 2 ounces.
Iodid of potass. pulv.
Chloride of ammon. pulv., - aa 4 drachms.
F. Unguentum.
Sig. Smear on linen and apply over breasts, above a bandage with gentle compression.

Mouth.

(Fissure.)

R. Ergotinae, - - - 1 drachm.
Sulphur subl., - - - ½ "
Menthol, - - - 5 grains.
Extract belladonna alc., - 10 "
Unguent. zinci oxidi, - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Apply.

(Wash.)

R. Boric acid, - - - 40 grains.
Listerine, - - - 7 ounces.
Tincture myrrh., - - 50 drops.
Sig. Wash out the mouth several times daily.

(Antisyphilitic.)

R. Carbolic acid, - - - 1 drachm.
Potass. chlorate, - - 2 "
Hydrastis colorl., - - 2 ounces.
Listerine, - - - 2 "
Extract hammamel. dest., - 1 "
Glycerine, - - - 3 "
Aqua dest. q. s. ad, - - 12 "

Sig. Gargle and rinse the mouth four to six times daily.

Mumps.

Of the neck, breast, ovaries, testes or cortical substance of the brain.

R. Iodid of potass., - - ½ drachm.
Resorcin, - - - 1 "
Aqua menth. pip., - - 2 ounces.
Syrup aurantii, - - - 1 "

Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times daily; locally apply:

R. Hydrogen peroxide concent., - 2 ounces.
Chloroform, - - - 2 drachms.

Sig. Over the enlarged and inflammed parts on saturated cotton; nourish with warm beef tea, malted milk; keep bowels open with cascara sagrada.

Nasal.

(Fissure.)

R. Ergotine, - - - 1 drachm.
Sulphur subl., - - - ½ "
Menthol, - - - 5 grains.
Extract belladonna alc., - 10 "
Unguent. zinci oxidi, - - ½ "
Sig. Apply mornings and evenings.

(Catarrh.)

R. Menthol pulvis, - - ½ drachm.
Ammon. chloridi pulv., - 1½ "
Boraxic acid pulv., - - 1 "
Sig. A pinch to be snuffed frequently.

R. Alumin pulvis, - - 30 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. To be drawn into the nostrils four times a day.

R. Extract Ergotac fl.
Extract hammamelis fl., - aa 1½ ounces.
Glycerine, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply several times a day.

R. Hydrarger. sozoidol, - - 30 grains.
Talc venet., - - - 5 drachms.
Sig. Apply by insufflation.

R. Sodii bicarbon.
Sodii biborat., - - - aa 1 drachm.
Sodii salicylate, - - 3 grains.
Glycerine, - - - 1 ounce.
Thymol, - - - 1 grain.
Menthol, - - - ½ "
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Add to a quart of water and use as a wash.

R. Paint the nassal passage daily with balsam of peru.

(Douches.)

R. Zinci sozoidol, - - - 75 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 3¼ ounces.
Sig. Douche.

Neuralgia.

R. Extract conii alc., - - 1 drachm.
Cocaine hydrochlor., - - 5 grains.
Atropin sulph., - - 1 "
Veratrine, - - - 20 "
Unguent aqua rose, - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply externally mornings and evenings.

R. Chloroform, - - - 7 to 15 drops.
Sig. Inject hypodermically.

R. Caffeine citratis.
Ammon. carbonic., - - aa 40 grains.
Elixir guaranae, - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every hour until pain is relieved.

R. Wring out a towel dipped in hot water and apply to the painful part.

(Intercostal.)

R. Sodii arsenit., - - - 3-10 grains.
Ferri lactat., - - - 24 grains.
F. Pil. No. 12.
Sig. Take one pill three times a day.

R. Essence of mint, - - 5 drachms.
Tinct. of aconit, - - 2½ "
Chloroform, - - - 1¼ "
Sig. Apply to the painful spot on a piece of flannel.

R. Tinct. capsici., - - - 2 drachms.
Chloroform, - - - 2 "
Chloral hydrat, - - - 20 grains.
Katharmon, - - - 2 ounces.
Lin. saponis camphor, - - 1 "
F. Linimentum.
Sig. Apply externally.

(Of the heart.)

(See Angina Pectoris.)

Naevus.

R. Corros. sublimat, - - 4 grains.
Collodion, - - - 1½ drms.
Sig. Apply to naevus for twelve days.

Nettle Rash.

R. Bathe the parts with water which has a teaspoonful of Carbonate of Soda to the pint. It may be either cold or warm.
R. Menthol soap, - - ½ pound.
Sig. Wash the parts twice a day, rub in the foam, then wipe dry.

Night-Sweats.

R. Camphoric acid, - - ½ ounce.
F. Wafers No. 8.
Sig. Take one wafer at noon and night.

R. Bolctis laricis, - - 10 grains.
Opii. pulv., - - - 2 "
Acacia pulv. - - - 2 drachms.
F. Pulvis dose 6.
Sig. Take evenings, one powder.

R. Chloral hydrat, - - 2 drachms.
Alcohol, - - - 3 ounces.
Water, - - - 3 "

Sig. Sponge the body before going to bed.

Nipples.

(Sore.)

R. Acid salicyl, - - - 1 ounce.
Sod. borat, - - - 2 drachms.
Glycerine, - - - 6 ounces.

Sig. Apply on cotton.

R. Balsam peruv, - - ½ drachm.
Tincture arnica, - - ½ "
Ol. amygdal. dulcis, - - ½ ounce.
Aqua calcis, - - - ½ "

Sig. Apply to nipple with a camel's hair brush.

R. Aluminis, - - - 1 drachm.
Rain water, - - - 1 pint.

Sig. Use as a wash.

R. Dissolve india rubber in chloroform and cover the fissures of cracked nipples.

Nightmare.

R. Ozonized glycerite of kephaline. 4 ounces.

Sig. Take thirty drops in a little water thrice daily one hour after meals.

R. Quinine, - - - 2 drachms.
Sulphuric acid, aromatic, - 2 "
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.
Syrup yerba santa, - - 1½ "

Sig. Take a tablespoonful thrice daily; eat a very light supper, keep the mind free, well ventilated room, free from flowers or gases, sleep on right side, daily baths with massage. open bowels, plenty fresh air exercise.

Pies, pastry, cabbage, nuts, salted meat or fish, salmon, etc., strongly prohibited.

Nursing Sore Mouth.

R. Argentum nitric., - - 6 grains.
Aqua com., - - - 1 pint.
Sig. Wash the mouth and gargle about six times daily.

R. Potass. chlorate, - - 40 grains.
Tinct. ferri muriat, - - 1 drachm.
Glycerine.
Aqua dest, - - - aa 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply to the mouth frequently.

R. Katharmon, - - - 2 ounces.
Glycerine, - - - 2 drachms.
Aqua Menth. pip. - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Use as a mouth wash three times daily.

(Of Infants.)

R. Wash the mouth a few times daily with an infusion of sage and hyssop with honey and a little borax; open bowels with:

R. Syrup of figs, - - - 2 ounces.
Hydrogen peroxide, - - 5 drops.
Sig. Take a half to one teaspoonful every two hours until bowels moves freely.

Nymphomania.

R. Extract salix-nigra, fl. - 4 ounces.
Aqua dest,
Syrup spl., - - - aa 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful twice a day; plenty of exercise, hard work, daily shower baths, regulated bowels, sleep on mattress, light covering, cold water, hip baths and vaginal injections of cold water at bedtime take:

R. Tinct. of Gelsemium, - - 2 drachms.
Bromide of potass, - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest.
Syrup spl, - - - aa 2 ounces.
Sig. A tablespoonful by retiring to bed; a strict avoidance of all light litearture and a pure moral atmosphere.

Obesity.

R. Extract fucus vesiculosis, fl. - 10 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful thrice daily in sweetened water.

Potatoes, puddings, beets, beans, peas, bread, milk, butter, broths, strongly prohibited. Bathing should be resorted to daily with a half hour massage, horseback exercise, sleep restricted to six hours out of twenty four, bowels evacuated twice a day by salines, (sulphate of magnesia or sedlitz powder). Beer and malt liquors forbidden also, use plenty of lemonade, sodawater, cider, wine with water, water with a few drops of Horseford's acid phosphate; regulate the dose of medicine by the loss sustained, one pound per week being about the proper amount.

Obstetrical Table.

(See Index.)

Oesophagus.

(Stricture Spasmodic.)

R. Ozonized glycerite of kephaline. 6 ounces.

Sig. Take thirty drops in a little water three times daily, one hour before meals.

Diet: Liquid and warm. Avoid iced drinks, ice cream, ice lemonade, beer.

(Organic.)

R. Papoid, - - - - 3 drachms.
Cocoa butter. q. s. ad.
Bolus No. 6.

Sig. Swallow one bolus three times a week; try to stop bolus over the seat of stricture in the Oesophagus and let it dissolve there slowly; outside apply mustard plaster.

Diet: Liquid; no stimulants of any kind, warm drinks.

Opium Habit.

R. Wine of Coca, - - - 6 ounces.

Sig. Take a half teaspoonful three times a day; gradually increase the dose to a teaspoonful and over, after six weeks alternate the coca with:

R. Extract of avena sativa, fl. - 12 ounces.

Sig. Take a tablespoonful three times daily; prolong sleep by taking:

R. Sulfonal, - - - 60 grains.

F. Capsules No. 6.

Sig. One capsule before going to bed.

Diet should be the very best.

Overwork.

R. Phosphori, - - - 1 grain.
Extr. nux vomica, - - 10 grains.
Extr. gentianæ, - - 40 "
F. Pil. No. 20.
Sig. Take one pill night and morning.

R. Potass bromide, - - 1½ drms.
Lactis, - - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take two tablespoonsful three times a day.

R. Ferri phosphate, - - ½ drachm.
Calcis phosphate, - - ½ "
Calcis carbonate, - - ½ "
F. Pulv. dose 15.
Sig. Take one powder three times a day.

R. Tinct. Opii, - - - 16 drops.
Tinct. nux vomica, - - ½ drachm.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful four times a day.

Ovarien.

(Neuralgia.)

R. Hayden's viburnum comp., - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in hot water every two hours and apply towels wrung out in hot water over the painful seat.

R. Tinct. gelsemium, - - 80 drops.
Syrup spl., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times daily.

R. Croton chloral hydrat, - - ½ drachm.
Glycerine, - - - 2 drachms.
Aqua chlorat ad, - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take two tablespoonsful three times daily.

R. Ammonia chloride, - - 5 drachms.
Aqua cinnamon, - - 6 ounces.

Sig. Take two tablespoonsful three times daily.

R. Ammonia bromide, - - 6 drachms.
Extract viburnum prunif., - 6 "
Aqua cinnamon ad, - - 4 ounces.

Sig. Take one teaspoonful three times a day.

(Inflammation.)

R. Tinct. Gelsemium, - - 2 drachms.
Tinct. jaborandi, - - ½ drachm.
Sulphate of morphia, - - 3 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 1 ounce.

Sig. Take a half teaspoonful every one to two hours, after pain relieved, at longer intervals, over Ovary apply turpentine, after skin is red change to linseed-poultice with opium; open bowels with linseed tea and laudanum.

For diet: milk, lime water, bovinin; in about four days after the attack take:

R. Iodid of potass., - - 1 drachm.
Bicarb of potass., - - 1½ drms.
Aqua dest.
Syrup spl., - - - aa 2 ounces.

Sig. Take a tablespoonful three times daily and a more substantial diet.

(Dropsy.)

R. Iodid of potass., - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest., - - - 1 ounce.

Sig. Take from fifteen to forty drops three times daily; externally apply:

R. Iodine, - - - - 1 drachm.
Vaseline, - - - 1 ounce.
F. Unguentum.
Sig. Rub on once a day.

Oxaluria.

R. Acid hydrochlor, - - 4 drachms.
Acid nitr., - - - 4 "
Aqua dest., - - - 1½ ounces.
Syrup auranti, - - - 4 drachms.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful in glass of water before each meal.

Ozaena.

(See Rhinitis.)

Paralysis.

R. Extract nux vomica, - - 5 grains.
Extract Gentianae, - - 80 "
F. Pil. No. 20.
Sig. Take one pill mornings and evenings in alcoholic paralysis.

R. Tinct. cantharid, - - 2½ drms.
Tinct. nux vomica, - - 2½ "
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful night and morning in paraplegia.

R. Phosphori, - - - 2 grains.
Oil morrhuæ, - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful after each meal in general paralysis.

R. Liqu. strychnia., P. B. - - - 1½ drms.
Syrup limonis, - - - 1 "
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times a day in general and fascil paralysis.

R. Argenti nitratis, - - 7 grains.
Extract nux vomica, - - 12 "
F. Pil. No. 24.
Sig. Take one pill after each meal in locomotor ataxia.

R. Tinct. ferri perchloridi.
Tinct. nux vomica.
Acid phosphoric dil.
Syrup spl., - - - aa 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in water after each meal in hemi-plegia and locomotor ataxia.

R. Constant galvanic current, warm baths, sulphur baths in alcoholic lead and mercurial paralysis.

R. Zinci. phosphide., - - 4 grains.
Extract nux vomica, - - 6 "
Extract gentianæ, - - 24 "
F. Pil. No. 12.
Sig. Take one night and morning in hysterical paralysis.

R. Liqui. strychnin, P. B. - - 16 drops.
Liqui. ferri perchloridi, - 1 drachm.
Syrup limonis, - - - 3 drachms.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful three times a day in diptheritic paralysis of children.

R. Extract physostigmatis, - 1 grain.
Extract gentianæ, - - 100 gr's.
F. Pil. No. 50.
Sig. Take one pill three or four times daily in infantile paralysis.

R. Potass. iodidi., - - - 1 grain.
Magnesia sulph., - - 2 drachms.
Aqua chloroformi, - - 8 ounces.
Sig. Take one tablespoonful night and morning in lead paralysis.

R. Sodi iodidi., - - - 2½ drms.
Tinct. cinchonæ, - - 5 "
Aqua dest. - - - 8 ounces.
Sig. Take one tablespoonful three times a day in paralysis following syphilis.

Paraplegia.

(See Paralysis.)

Pain.

(Ataxic.)

R. Acetanilid, - - - 60 grains.
F. Capsules No. 4.
Sig. Take one every four hours.

R. Exalgine, - - - 20 grains.
F. Pulv. dos. 4.
Sig. Take one powder in hot water every two hours.

R. Antikamnia, - - - 60 grains.
F. Capsules No. 6.
Sig. Take one capsule every two to four hours.

(Of the Bones.)

R. Spirit of chloroformi.
Alcohol, - - - aa ½ ounce.
Atropinæ, - - - 5 grains.
Sig. Apply on lint and cover with oiled silk.

R. Hydrarg. muriat. corros., - 2 grains.
Aqua dest., - - - 1½ ounces.
Vini sem. colchica., - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take thirty to fifty drops every three hours.

Peritonitis.

R. Extract belladonna, - - 3 grains.
Extract opii., - - - 6 "
Extract conii., - - - 18 "
F. Pil. No. 6.
Sig. Take one pill every three hours.

R. Extract aconiti.,
Extract. opii., - - aa 8 grains.
Extract hyoscyami., - - 16 "
F. Pil. No. 8.
Sig. Take one pill every five hours.

R. Extract opii., - - - 3 grains.
Pil. hydrarg., - - - 12 grains.
F. Pil. No. 6.
Sig. Take one pill night and morning.

R. Extract belladonna, - - 2 drachms.
Unguent. hydrarger, - - 6 "
Sig. Apply.

R. Tinct. aconiti., - - - 10 drops.
Tinct. bryonia alb., - - 12 drops.
Aqua dest., ad. - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful every hour.

R. Hydrarg. cum cretae., - - 12 grains.
Pulv. ipecac comp., - - 24 "
Sacchor. alb., - - - 36 "
F. Pulv. dos. 12.

Sig. Take one powder every three hours. Apply poppy-head fomentations, turpentine, linseed poultices, leeches, blisters, hot wet flannels, iodine liniment, and a very light diet.

Pemphygus.

R. Arsenici bromidi., - - 10 drops.
Aqua cinnamon, - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful thrice daily.

R. Quinine sulphate, - - 32 grains.
Potass. chloratis, - - 80 "
Tinct. ferri perchlorid, - - 1½ drms.
Syrup spl.
Aqua dest., ad. - - aa 2 ounces.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful three times a day; locally puncture the vesicles with a fine needle and with a sponge saturated with carbolic acid solution; (two drops to one ounce of water,) wipe up the germs then dust with a fine powder of boraxic acid or resorcin.

Pertusiss.

(See Whooping Cough.)

Periostitis.

R. Ozone ointment, - - 5 ounces.
Resorcin, - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Rub in well and cover with cotton and bandage; internally take:

R. Iodid of potass., - - 1 drachm.
Comp. syrup of stillingia, - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful three times a day.
Diet: Malted milk, etc.

R. Extract conii. alc., - - 1 drachm.
Cocaine hydrochlor, - - 5 grains.
Atropia. sulph., - - 1 grain.
Veratrin., - - - 20 grains.
Unguent. aqua rose, - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply mornings and evenings.

Pericarditis.

R. Opii. pulv., - - - 10 grains.
Dovers powder, - - 30 "
Potass. nitr., - - - 1 drachm.
F. Pulv. dos. 20.
Sig. Take one powder every one to two hours until relief; for the fever take:
R. Quinine, - - - 1 drachm.
F. Capsules No. 12.
Sig. Take one capsule every three to four hours; quiet, rest in bed, local stimulants over the heart, (hot whiskey or spirits of camphor).
Diet: Malted milk and beef tea, open bowels.

Perversoin of the Sexual Sense.

R. Tinct. of gelsemium, - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take ten drops in a little water three times daily; beside:
R. Tinct. of oats ozonized, - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take thirty drops in water every four hours, and:
R. Coca et celerina, - - 8 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times daily; mornings and evenings take a five grain pill of:
R. Damiana, phosphorus et.
Nux vomica.

Daily cold water baths, woolen clothing, a liberal dietary, open air exercise; avoid fictitious literature, exciting food, unrestrained passions, solitary confinement, stimulants, whiskey, coffee, tea, tobacco.

Pharyngitis.

R. Zinci sulphate, - - 15 grains.
Aqua menth. pip. - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Use as a gargle four times a day.

R. Extract ergotæ fl.,
Extract hammamelis fl., - aa 1½ ounce.
Glycerine, - - - 1 "
Sig. Apply several times a day with swab or brush and take twice a day five grains of quinine; change climate of room, disinfect freely by burning hydronaphthol, good ventilation.
Diet: Beef tea with barley, raw eggs.

Phthisis.

R. Ferri citras, (sol) - - - 1 drachm.
Simple elixir, - - - 1 ounce.
Syrup hypophosphite comp., - 3 "
Sig. Take teaspoonful three times a day.

R. Creosote, (Beechwood) - - 1 drachm.
Cod liver oil, - - - 4 ounces.
Saccharin, - - - 2 grains.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful once, twice or three times daily.

R. Terraline, - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful with cherry wine three times daily.

R. Fellow's comp. syrup of hypophosphites, 8 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in water three times daily.

R. Scott's emulsion, - - 16 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful in milk mornings and evenings.

R. Chlorodyne, - - - 1½ drms.
Syrup scillæ, - - - ½ ounce.
Spirit ammonia aromatic, - 3 drachms.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a dessertspoonful three times daily.

R. Frehlig's constituent tablets.
See directions on box.

Diet: Plenty of beef, milk with brandy, bovinin, mountain air, woolen clothing, little of exercise.

Phimosis.

R. Warm bathing, hot hip baths with tobacco and belladonna, inject a hot infusion of lobelia and belladonna under the foreskin, if once back, a thorough ablution of warm water and lobelia, cotton with ozone ointment around head and neck and then pull foreskin over, repeat three times daily ; open bowels with sulphate of magnesia.

Photophobia.

R. Baryt. muriat., - - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. Chin., - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take ten drops mornings and evenings.

Pigmentation.

(In Pregnancy.)

R. Cocoa butter, - - - 2½ ounces.
Castor oil, - - - 2½ "
Oxide of zinc, - - - 5 grains.
Precipitate alb., - - 2 "
Essence of rose, - - 5 "
Sig. Apply morning and night.

R. Precipitate alb., - - 1½ grains.
Oxide of zinc, - - - 3 "
Cocoa butter,
Castor oil, - - - aa 1½ ounces.
Aqua rose, q. s.
Sig. Rub on well twice daily.

Pleurisy.

(Acute.)

R. Extract jaborandi, fl., - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Take at once in a cup hot water, and:

R. Sodii citrate, - - - 2 drachms.
Sidii acetate, - - - 2 "
Sodii salicylate, - - 2 "
Aqua menth. pp., - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a half ounce every two to four hours ; hot flannels to chest sprinkled with laudanum and a towel pinned tightly around the body ; dry diet, rest in bed.

R. Syrup ferri. iodid., - - 2½ drms.
Potass. iodid., - - 20 to 60 grains.
Syrup sarsapar. comp., - - 1 ounce.
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful four times daily in water.

R. Extract asclepias tuberosæ. fl. - 4 drachms.
Extract aconit rad. fl. - - 16 drops.
Extract veratr. virid. fl. - ½ drachm.
Potass. bromide, - - ½ "
Glycerine q. s. ad., - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour until relieved, then every two or three hours; a full dose of saline cathartic; (oneounce of sulph. of magnesia,) should be taken at first.

Diet: Milk, beef tea, gruel, broths, water or lemonade.

(Chronic.)

R. Apply fly plaster over the side of the chest ; otherwise the above treatment.

Pleurodynia.

R. Tinct. gelsemium, - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take ten drops in water every hour until relieved.

R. Salol, - - - - 1 drachm.
F. Capsules No. 6.
Sig. Take one capsule every two hours; dry cupping, mustard plaster, dry heat.

Pneumonia.

R. Tinct. opii deodor., - - 1 drachm.
Ammon. carbon., - - 3 "
Ammon. muriate., - - 3 "
Tinct. cubebae, - - - 4 "
Syrup pru. virg. q. s. ad. - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful as indicated.

R. Potass. nitr., - - - 36 grains.
Spirit ether nitr., - - 4 drachms.
Tinct. hyoscyamus, - - 3 "
Wine of ipecac, - - 1 "
Syrup spl., - - - 2 "
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful every three hours.

(Catarrhal.)

R. Ammonii iodidi., - - 48 grains.
Ammon. chloridi, - - 3 drachms.
Mistura glycirrhizae comp., - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three hours.

R. Ammon. iodidi., - - 2 drachms.
Spirit ammon. arom., - - 2 "
Elixir, simpl., - - - 1 ounce.
Listerine, - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take two tablespoonfuls three times daily.

(Second Stage.)

R. Ammon. carb., - - - 2 drachms.
Tinct. digitalis, - - 1 drachm.
Mucilage acacia., - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every three hours.

(Typhoid.)

R. Tinct. of aconit, - - 10 drops.
Tinct. bryonia., - - 15 "
Aqua dest., - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two hours.

R. Ammon. salicylat.
Ammon. carbon., - - aa 50 grains.
Spirit ether nitr., - - 2½ drms.
Extract cocae fl.,
Glycerine, - - aa 10 drms.
Liquid ammonia acet. q. s. - 5 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful in water every three to four hours.

R. Pulvis caryophillae, - - 2 drachms.
Pulvis piementa, - - 2 "
Pulvis cinnamon, - - 2 "
Pulvis sinipis. alba, - - 2 "
Vaseline, - - - 2 ounces.
F. Unguentum.
Sig. Spread on muslin and apply over chest.

Poisoning.

(Ivy.)

R. Boroglyceride, - - - 1 ounce.
Oil of sassafras, - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Paint over the surface every five hours.

R. Bathe the inflammed parts every three hours in a strong decoction of chestnut leaves.

(Rhus.)

R. Lotion nigra., - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Apply cotton saturated with the black wash.

R. Boroglyceride, - - - 4 drachms.
Oil sassafras, - - - 1½ ounce.
Sig. Apply with brush every six hours.

(Atropin.)

R. Tinct. digitalis, - - 15 drops.
Potass. nitr., - - - 10 grains.
Whiskey, - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take at once.

(Carbolic Acid.)

R. Eat about one ounce of soap.

(Lye.)

R. Heat about one half pint of lard and eat it or take olive oil.

(Poison Oak.)

R. Paint with a solution of choral hydrat.

(Cadaveric.)

R. Hydrogen peroxide, - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in water thrice a day and apply locally on saturated cotton.

(Unknown.)

R. Magnesia calc., - - 1 drachm.
Lign. carbonic., - - 1 "
Hydrat oxide of iron, - - 1 "
Aqua dest., - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take at once.

(Emetic.)

R. Sulphate of zinc, - - 30 grains.
Ipecac pulv., - - - 50 "
Sig. Take at once in water as an emetic, drink plenty of warm water.

Poisons and Antidotes.

Acids mineral, poison. Antidotes—Chalk, Magnesia, (plaster of wall in emergency), solution of soda, oils.

Aconit. poison. Antidotes—Emetics, stimulants.

Antim. tart. poison. Antidotes—Tannic. acid, catechu.

Arsenic, poison. Moist peroxide of iron, charcoal, ammonia, cold affussion, artificial respiration. See Asyhyxia.

Atrocia. See Belladonna,

Argenti Nit. poison. Solution of common salt.

Belladonna, poison. Emetics, cold to head, active cathartics, opium, ammonia and other stimulants internally and externally.

Cannabis Indica. poison. Hot whisky, vegetable acids, vinegar, allow patient to sleep.

Cantharsides, poison. Emetics, raw eggs, opiates by mouth and rectum.

Carbolic acid, poison. Oils, soap.

Chlorine water, poison. Alaun., milk, flour.

Chloroform, poison. Artificial respiration. (See asphyxia;) galvanism through diaphragm, brandy and ammonia enemata, amyl nitrite, hypodermic injection of 1-10 grain of Digitaline, followed in four hours after by 1-10 grain Atropin.

Colchicum, poison. Emetic, demulcent drinks, if coma supervene, brandy, ammonia, black coffee.

Conium, poison. Emetics, followed by stimulants.

Corrosive sdblimat, poison. White of eggs, flour, milk, protochloride of tin.

Croton oil, poison. Emetics, mucilage containing laudanum.

Copper sulph., poison. White of eggs.

Digitalis, poison. Recumbent posture after emetics, stimulanst.

Elaterium, poison. Mucilage, cream, enemata, small doses of opium, warm baths.

Hydrocyanic acid, poison. Artificial respiration, cold affusion, precipitated oxide of iron, or Stewart's succinate.

Hyoscyamus, poison. Emetics, stimulants, lemon juice.

Iodine, poison. Drinks of starch or flour diffused in water.

Lead salts, poison. Epsom salts, succeeded by emetics, Hunyadi water, opium, milk.

Lobelia, poison. Stimulants.

Morphia, poison. Same as opium.

Nux-Vomica, poison. Enema: ½ounce of tobacco to 20 ounces of boiling water to be injected till spasms abate, nicotine 1 drop in warm cherry and water, vinegar.

Opium, poison. Emetic, stimulants, coffee, cold affusion, galvanism, artificial respiration, forced prolonged exercise, belladonna or atropia.

Phosphorus, poison. Magnesia, turpentine, emetics, and purgatives.

Potash and soda salts, poison. Dilute acetic acid, oils, mucilage, raw eggs.

Stramonium, poison. (See belladona.)

Strychnia, poison. Chloroform, belladona, amyl, tincture of aconite, morphia, tobacco, chloral in drachm doses, 8 grains morphia antidote to 1 grain strychnine, also vinegar.

Tobacco, poison. Emetic, stimulants, strychnia.

Oils of tansy, cedar and pennyroyal, poison. Stimulants, amyl nitrite.

Powder Stains.

R. Biniodide of ammon.
Aqua dest. - - - aa 1 ounce.
Sig. Paint, after drying up paint with:
R. Acid hydrochlor. dil. - - ½ ounce.

R. Hydrarger. bichlorid. - - 7 grains.
Tinct. benzoini comp. - - 2 drachms.
Aqua dist - - - - 8 ounces.
Sig. Saturate cloth and lay over part.

Pruritus.

R. Olei Cadini - - - 1 drachm.
Acid salicyl. - - - 15 grains.
Unguent. zinci oxide - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply twice daily.

R. Sodii hyposulphites - - ½ ounce.
Glycerine - - - - 2 drachms.
Aqua dest . - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Apply as a lotion.

R. Acid carbolic - - 1 to 2 drachms.
Glycerine q s. to - - - dissolve.
Syrup aurantii - - - 12 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful mornings and evenings.

R. Calomel - - - - 80 grains.
Vaseline - - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply externally.

R. Salicylate of sodium - - 2 drachms.
Aqua dest. - - - 4 ounces.
Syrup turantii - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful tthice daily.

R. Menthol soap - - - ½ pound.
Sig. Wash the parts twice a day, rub in the foam, then wipe dry.

(Ani.)

R. The application of raw linseed oil gives immediate relief

(Vulvae.)

R. Acid carbol. - - - 7½ grains.
Morphin acetic - - - 6 grains.
Acid hydrochlor. dil. - - 45 drops.
Glycerine - - - - 2½ drms.
Aqua dest. - - - - 3 drachms.

Sig. A sponge dipped in this lotion is to be applied to the itching spot.

(Scnile.)

R. Acid carbol - - - 1 ounce.
Vinegar aromatic - - - 7 ounces.
Warm water - - - 1 quart.

Sig. Wash the whole body every evening with this solution, then after drying dust the following powder over the body:

R. Salicylate of bismuth - - 5 drachms.
Starch - - - - 3 ounces.

Procreating Sexes at Choice.

(See Pregnancy.)

Pregnancy.

Conception consists in the fertilization of the egg of the female by the spermatozoa of the male in the ovaria, then fecundation takes place, there must be a union of the two materials furnished by both sexes, it may occur without the patient being conscious of its occurence or against her will. The most favorable period for conception is either before or after a menstruation.

The signs and symptoms of pregnancy the first and sec-

ond months are, a stoppage of the menses, nausea, vomiting, flatness of the abdomen, depression of the umbilical ring, tenderness of the breasts; third and fourth months in addition to the above, there is now a slight fullness of the abdomen, augmented swelling of the breasts, prominence of the nipples and discoloration around areolac; fifth and sixth months the disturbance of the digestive organs usually disappears, abdomen becomes well rounded and full, fluctuation can be detected, and the color around the nipples becomes brown; seven and eight months abdominal tumor large, discoloration of the skin of the abdomen common, often varicose veins of the leg, labia, vulva, vaginal granulations, lucorrhœa, pruritus, and real copper color around the nipples; first half of the ninth month, vomitinis liable to reappear, the abdominal swelling is so great that the skin of the abdomen is stretched, tense, is difficulty of breathing, oedema (numbness) of feet; last half of ninth month, vomiting ceases, abdomen relaxes, uterus descends, there is less difficulty in breathing, but more in walking, often difficulty in urinating—sometimes suppression, in other cases an inability to hold it—often piles, pains in the loins, cramps in the lege, colic; last fortnight, fundus sunk low down, movements active, mouth of uterus open, soft dilated, the whole cavity of the neck becomes confoundet with that of the body. The entire period of pregnancy occupies nine calendar months, or forty weeks, time varies somewhat, there is no very exact time, or number of days to which pregnancy may be protracted, still, it would be safe to maintain that in no case can it be prolonged over three weeks beyond the natural period. (See obstetrical table.)

Procreating Sexes at Choice.

Here presents itself the great question which has for a long time agitated the schools—I mean that of generating or procreating males and females. Hippocrates, in his forty-eighth aphorism, section fifth, tells us: The male fœtuses are on the right side, and the female on the left side. The commentators have added, if the first step the women makes, standing up is of the right foot, if, being seated, she leans rather the right hand on the right knee, if the right eye is more vivid, the right nipple more enlarged, all her motions more lively and ready on the right side, with all the other symptoms of pregnancy accompanying, it is a sign she bears a male. Hence there is a means to fecundate the uterus accordingly, which the Accoucheur Millot of Paris relates in his "Androgenesy," after thirty years experience. The means he proposes is easy, and every husband can use it at choice: To procreate a boy, the husband must lie on the right side of the wife, the bed making an inclined plane, the right ovarium will be fecundated in that position. By sleeping on the left side, the prolific spirit will instil itself into the left ovarium, and she will procreate a girl, by means of the paternal degree of heat and stimulus communicated to the ovarium or human egg. Rubbing the side also will add to the stimulus of the contact of the two spouses.

The above statement has proved to be correct in a certain number of cases examined by Dr. Roberts of Paris.

The equal number of boys and girls in Germany, etc., is in my opinion only and solely attributed to the marriage after full maturity of the parents, resp. after the twentieth year of the women and the twenty-fourth to twenty-eighth of the men and the uses of the sleeping separately in a single bed and in some higher circles in a separate room. This may sound to many readers illogical and obscure, but the facts can easily be proven.

A full grown female, resp. male is physiologically better qualified of creating the more stronger and finer apparatus of a male child, than weak parents, (when children themselves) can propogate.

The single bed has the unquestionable advantage of preserving man and womanhood better than the double bed with its everlasting temptations, not to speak of the unhealthy atmosphere and disturbances through almost every night, where absolute rest is so necessary to health, by sleeping together in one bed.

Just think of a sick woman on one side of the bed and a healthy man on the other!

Man in business and married has got to prevent too great a strain on his nervous system, and the best way he can do this, is to sleep by himself in a single bed, that will cut short otherwise unrestricted passions and temptations on both paternal sides, without decline in love and care, and he not only will preserve his strength and vigor but will prolong life without swallowing bottle after bottle of health restorative preparations; and the woman on the other hand will store up a more stronger life-giving element also.

When pregnancy takes place and the woman knows she is in that state, she should eat the best of animal food, take moderate exercise, but avoid hard work or any strain, and above all, keep her bowels regular by eating sufficient fruit, she should make a regular habit of sponging or bathing the entire body once a day, no tales of woe or sorrow told in her presence and she should place her trust in the benevolent mercy and wisdom of her Creator. Her clothing should be flannel, next the skin at all seasons, abundance of sleep and all symptoms in this state should be managed with as few drugs as possible. (See vomiting, headache, neuralgia, toothache, cramps, constipation, diarrhœa, pruritus, light fevers, flushings, under their respective heads in this book.) Now with reference to these and

other symptoms we would say: Palliate them in the best manner possible and avoid medication during pregnancy.

It is well to forbid the use of all malt or alcoholic drinks. The Wine of Coca a tablespoonfull about twice a day in case of light sickness of all kinds in pregnancy is about the best remedy.

Tightness of the abdomen is best relieved by rubbing warm olive oil into the abdomen before retiring, swelling of the labia best relieved with rest, bathing the parts with an infusion of witch-hazel.

When the fortieth week has expired, there is likely to be some nervous depression, which is manifested by a rigor or chill of more of less intensity, a frequent inclination to make water, or else a suppression of it, bearing down, subsidence of the abdominal tumor, secretion of mucus, often streaked with blood, called the show; aching in the hips or thighs, sometimes cramps and a dilatable condition of the mouth of the womb, with alternate contractions, accompanied with pain. They are said to be such when the mouth of the uterus remains unaffected by them, these pains in some ladies are apt to come on several days before the genuine, and in all cases they should be stopped by an injection of starch and laudanum into the rectum.

Labor is divided into three stages: The first is the period of dilating of the mouth of womb sufficient to let the head of the child pass, the second is the expulsion of the child from the uterus and the third is a complete expulsion of the membranes and placenta. (See under head of Labor.)

During the first stage it is unnecessary for the patient to go to bed, only once in a while for examination; after the first stage is nearly over, patient must go to bed. The best position is the left side.

All examinations should be made during a pain.

The membrane can be ruptured with the nail of the

index finger if they act as a retarding element, if they do not, they may be let alone, as they act as a good dilator.

When the head is emerging under the arch of the pubes, the perinaeum should be supported with the palm of the left hand and retained there till the head is free from the vulva.

Do not pull or drag it but simply hold it until the next pain, when the body will be expelled.

Ladies are remarkably sensitive, and the greatest delicacy should be observed.

Her person must not be exposed. After the delivery of the child lay it on the right side, remove any mucus from its mouth and see if respiration is sufficient, if not, artificial respiration should be resorted to. (See asphyxia of infants.)

As soon as the child cries lustily, that is the time to ligate the cord, apply the ligature one inch from the belly, the second one about two inches further up, and then cuting it between the two.

Never pull on the cord from the belly, roll up the child in a soft blanket and hand it to the nurse, then attend to the mother and remove the after-birth, by a slight traction on the cord, a cough or sneeze from the mother may cause it to come away.

If after-birth is attached to uterus resort to friction with oil over the abdomen and administer a little hot punch, after failing in this to remove placenta inside of two hours, introduce the hand in the form of a cone, well oiled, into the cavity of the uterus and gently grasp the after birth; withdraw the hand in harmony with the bearing down pain, it must be done with the greatest kindness and gentleness. After it is removed, the patient should be carefully bandaged and a dry warm diaper should be pressed against the vulva; the bandage must be reapplied and should be worn for about three months; sponge abdomen

before reapplying the bandage with bay rum; a woman can be well preserved if due care is taken of her, even after she has had a dozen children.

Control hemorrhage by putting the child to the breast, after the mother has rested. A few days after give castor oil and watch the bladder carefully.

The diet of the mother for the first nine days consists of oat meal gruel, sage, arrow-root, rice, malted milk, tea and toast, beef-tea; later on a liberal diet, still avoid indigestible articles as veal, pork, salt meats and fish, pie, paste, cabbage, etc.

The discharge that comes from the uterus after delivery is called the lochia, and should continue from two to three weeks, if longer, injections must be resorted to. (See injections after delivery.)

If it should suddenly cease inside of the first two weeks, it must be re-established by applying hot cloths over abdomen and to the feet, with catnip tea and a few drops of tincture of aconite internally, if that fails, try tincture of serpentaria a teaspoonful in hot tea three to four times daily, inject flaxseed tea with laudanum into the rectum, and let patient drink linseed tea very warm, if this should fail, opium should be administered, hot water injections into the vagina with a few drops of carbolic acid, hot cloths, etc. etc. (See puerperal fever.)

Retention of placenta fragments must invariably be regarded as a most grave complication, there being great danger of septicaemia.

Determination of Sex.

If between the birth of one baby and the conception of the next an even number of menstruations have taken place the second will be the same sex as the first; if an uneven number, of different sex.

The discharged ova also are of alternate sexes.

Wilson's theory is that when impregnation occurs before menstruation the result will be a male child, if after a female.

Psorasis.

R. Hydroxylamin muriat - - 1 drop.
Aqua fort. - - - 18 drachms
Calcar. carb. q. s. ad. ventr.
Sig. Apply with wet cloth twice daily and increase gradually.

R. Acid chrysophanic - - 10 grains.
Liq. carboniis detergent - - 10 drops.
Hydrarg. am. chloride - - 10 grains.
Adipis benzoat - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Wash off the scales, then rub in the ointment standing before the fire. Malted milk diet.

R. Resorcin, salicylic, sulphur, tar soap ½ pound.
Sig Wash the parts twice a day, rub in the foam, then wipe dry.

Purpura.

R. Tinct. belladonna - - 24 drops.
Tinct. ferri chlorati - - ½ ounce.
Aqua dest. - - - 1½ ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every four hours.

Puerperal Fever.

R. Dovers powders - - - 80 grains.
Antipyrine - - - 2 drachms.
F. capsuls No 20.
Sig. Take one three or four times daily. Over the abdomen apply constantly a flannel cloth saturated with

spirits of turpentine, until crythema of the skin appears, after that follow with fomentations of popies for several days; wash the entire surface with hot water, to which some peroxide of hydrogen is added, say one ounce to one gallon of soft water, a few times daily, then take:

R. Leptandra pulv. - - - 1 drachm.
Opii pulv - - - 1 grain.
Quinin. sulph. - - - 5 grains.
Sig. At once. Following two hours after with:

R. Infusion of Sennac - - 8 ounces.
Sig. Take at once until bowels operate freely, repeat the Laxative every six or eight hours; should violent purging come on, withdraw the drug; as a drink take chlorine water, after bowels empty take:

R. Tinct. of iodine - - - 1 drachm.
Acid carbol. - - - 5 drops.
Syrup spl. - - - 3 ounces.
Sig. A teaspoonful three times daily. For a vaginal and uterine wash use:

R. Boroglyceride - - - 1 ounce.
Hot water - - - 8 ounces.
Sig. Inject three times daily the above quantity. For drinks besides chlorine water, toast-water, arrow-root, lemonade, soda water. After recovery a more substantial diet, tonics and stimulants.

Pyaemia.

R. Resorcin - - - 2 drachms.
Sulphate of Thallin - - 24 grains.
F. Capsules No. 12.
Sig. Take one capsule every hour.

R. Quinin sulphate - - 2 drachms.
F. Capsules No. 20.
Sig. Take one mornings and evenings.

R. Hydrogen peroxide - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take thirty drops in a little water twice a day. A good diet, plenty of beef, good ventilation, sunlight, avoidance of all insanitary states, wine, brandy with plenty of malted milk.

Quinsy.

(See Tonsillitis.)

Relapsing Fever.

(See Typhoid Fever.)

The same treatment.

Rectum.

(Fissure,)

R. Ergotinae - - - 1 drachm.
Sulphur subl - - - ½ drachm.
Menthol - - 5 grains.
Extr. belladona alc. - - 10 grains.
Unguent. zinci. oxide - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Apply.

Prolapsus.

R. Extr. nux-vomica fl. - - 2 drops.
Aqua dest. - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take three drops every four hours, for a child of one or two years of age.

R. Exta. Colinsonia canad. fl. - - 20 drops.
Elixir simpl. - - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest. - - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three hours.

R. Opii. pulv. - - - 3 grains.
Sodi. borat. - - - 10 "
Acid salicyl. - - - 10 "
Camphorac - - - 5 "
Glycerine - - - 1 ounce.

Sig. Drop six drops upon a small lump of mutton tallow and introduce it into the rectum, repeat every four hours aud apply bandage.

Inflammation.

R. Antipyrine - - - 1 drachm.
Aqua cinnamon - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every 4 hours. Into the rectum inject:

R. Tinct. opii. aquas - - 1 drachm.
Starch - - - 1 ounce.
Rain water - - - 8 "
Sig. Inject. Later on:

R. Iodol. - - - 1 drachm.
Extr. of belladonna - - 5 grains.
Opii. pulv. - - - 12 "
Butter of cocoa a sufficient quantity to make 12 suppositories.
Sig. Insert one every four hours.

Ulceration.

R. Resorcin - - - 1 drachm.
Salol. - - - 2 drachms.
Extr. belladonna - - 10 grains.
Opii pulv. - - - 24 "
Butter of cocoa sufficient to make 24 suppositories.

Sig. Insert one three times daily. Bowels should be washed out after every stool. Diet very light and bland.

Remittent Fever.

R. Tinct. veratr. virid. - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. aconit rad. - - 1 "
Tinct. Gelsemium - - 1 "
Sweet spirits of nitr. - - 1 "
Aqua dest.
Syrup spl - - aa. 2 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful every half hour. If pulse is down to seventy then begin with:

R. Quinin sulph. - - - 1 drachm.
Sulph. acid aromat - - 30 drops.
Aqua dest - - -
Syrup spl. - - - aa. 1 once.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. Diet, beef tea, malted milk, toast-water.

Remarks for Remembrance.

(See Index.)

Rectal Alimentation.

(See Index.)

Respiration.

(See Index.)

Rhinitis.

R. Potass. sozoidol - -
Talcum - - aa. 2½ drms.
Sig. Use by insufflation.

R. Zincum sozoidol - - 45 grains.
Talc- venet. - - 5 drachms.
R. Sulphur water - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Apply with atomizer.

R. Oil peppermint - - 2 drachms.
Sig. Paint the inside of the nostrils with brush.

R. Boroglyceride - - 1 ounce.
Rain water - - 5 ounces.
Sig. Snuff it up a few times daily.

R. Creolin - - 5 drops.
Rain water - - 1 pint.

Sig for douching the nose.

Rheumatism.

R. Potass. Iodidi - - 5 grains.
Potass. acetate - - 10 grains.
Tinct. colchicum sem. - - 10 drops.
Elixir simple - -
Aqua dest. aa. q. s. ad - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Use every four hours, with Dover powder at night.

R. Wine of colchicum - - 2 drachms.
Fowler's solution - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Take thirty drops mornings and evenings.

R. Sodii salicylate - - 4 drachms.
Glycerine - - 2 "
Oil Gaultheria - - 20 drops.
Tinct. ferri chloridi - - 4 drachms.

Acid citric - - 10 drops.
Liqu. ammon. citratis - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

R. Oil of wintergreen - - 2 ounces.
Soap liniment - - 6 "
Sig. Apply on lint.

R. Wring out a towel, dipped in hot water and apply to the painful parts.

R. Potass. iodid. - - - 1¼ drms.
Soda salicylate - - 5 "
Syrup aurantic cort. - - 10 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful mornings and evenings. For children about one teaspoonful.

R. Iodid of potass. - - -
Soda Salicylate - - - aa. 2 drms.
Extr. manaca fl. - - 2 drachms.
Tinct. cimicifugae - - 1 ounce.
Lithiated hydrargea - - 4 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

(Chronic.)

R. Acid arseniosi - - - 3 grains.
Pulv. guaici - - - 3 "
Pulv. capsici - - ½ drachm.
Pil. aloe et myrrh - - 3 grains.
F. Pil. No. 40.
Sig. Take one pill a day.

R. Extr. conii alc. - 1 drachm.
Cocaine hydrochlor. - - 5 grains.
Atropia sulph. - - 1 grain.
Veratrin - - - 20 grains.
Unguent. aqua rose - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply mornings and evenings.

Ringworm.

R. Acid salicyl. - - - ½ drachm.
Collodion - - - 4 drachms.
Sig. Paint on daily.

R. Sodii hyphosulphite - - ½ ounce.
Glycerin - - 2 drachms.
Aqua dest. - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Use as a lotion.

R. Ammoniated mercury, - -
Sulphur flowers - - aa. 1 drhm.
Vaseline - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply twice a day.

R. Hydrargeri - - - 1 ounce.
Oil of terebinth - - ½ "
Emplastr. plumbi - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Spread on linen and apply closely to the spot.

(Of the Scalp.)

R. Cupri oleat. - - - ½ drachm.
Vaseline - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Shave the hair and apply twice a day.

Rickets.

R. Phosphorus - - - 1 grain.
Cod liver oil - - - 12½ ozs.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful a day.

R. Ozonized glycerite of kephaline 4 ounces.
Sig. Take thirty drops in a little water twice daily one hour before meals. Diet, plenty of beef, bovinin, daily bathing and massage, fresh air and sunlight, warm clothing.

Rosacea.

R. Ergotinae - - ½ grain.
Cocaine hydrochlor - - 5 grains.
Plumbi carbonat. - - ½ drachm.
Unguent aqua rose - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Apply externally.

R. Ergotine soap - - - ½ pound.
Sig. Wash the parts twice a day, rub in the foam, then wipe dry.

Rubeolae.

Keep the child in bed a few days, between blankets, and give internally:

R. Tinct. aconite - - - ½ drachm.
Tinct. of Serpentaria comp - 1 ounce.
Syrup spl. - - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two to four hours; liquid diet, warm drinks.

Rupture.

(See Hernia.)

Rules for Bathers.

(See Index.)

Saliva.

(Excessive.)

R. Extract of jaborandi fl. - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take one drop in water every hour.

R. Liqu. plumbi subacetate - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest - - - 8 ounces.
Sig. Use as a mouth wash.

Sciatica.

R. Chloroform - - 7 to 15 drops.
Sig. Inject hypodermically

R. Envelope the limb for one night in flowers of sulphur.

R. Salol - - - 60 grains.
F. Capsules No. 6.
Sig. Take one capsule every two hours.

R. Tinct. of aconite rad. - -
Tinct. of colchicum seed, -
Tinct. of belladonna, - -
Tinct. of actia racemosa - aa. 2 drms.
Sig. Take six drops every two hours until relief is felt, locally paint on:

R. Ozone concentrat: - - 2 ounces.
and cover with cotton.

Scarlet Fever.

Germination four to eight days.
Eruption appears, second day of fever.
Eruption fades, fifth day of fever.

R. Acid Salicyl. - - - 2 drachms.
Tinct. Aconit. - - - 12 drops.
Infus. digitalis - - - 1½ ounce.
Spirit. ammon. aromat. - 3 drachms.
Syrup aurantii cort - - ½ ounce.
Aqua dest - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three hours for a child of five years.

R. Extr. guaiac fl. - - 2 drachms.
Tinct. aconit - - 6 drops.
Syrup spl - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take half a teaspoonful every two hours for a child under two years of age.

R. Soda Salicylate - - 40 grains.
Aqua dest - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful according to age.

R. Antipyrine - - 1 ½ drhms.
Aqua cinnamom - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take teaspoonful every two or three hours, at the same time cold baths lasting about eight minutes, then rubbing of the entire body; diet malted milk.

(Scarlet Fever Sore Throat.)

R. Katharmon - - 1 ounce.
Acid carbol. (two per cent.) - 10 drops.
Chloral hydrat - - 10 grains.
Aqua menth. pip. - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Use as a gargle or by swab several times a day.

(Desquamation After.)

R. Acid carbol. - - 20 drops.
Thymol - - 10 grains.
Vaseline - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Anoint the body including the scalp daily, then put child in a warm bath for a few minutes and then to bed, wiping the body dry beneath the bed clothes.

R. Oil Eucalyptus - - 5 drops.
Vaseline - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Anoint daily twice.

(Prophylactic.)

R. Acid carbol - - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Take one drop in a little water three times daily, at the same time gargle with ten drops of carbolic acid of ten ounces of rain water a few times daily.

R. Extr. belladonna fl. - - 2 drops.
Spirit Vini rect. - - 2 drachms.
Sig. Take from five to twenty drops twice a day, according to age.

Out of 247 children taking this prophylactic only 13 took sick with the scarlet fever.

Scabies.

R. Creolin - - - 1 ½ drms.
Vaseline - - - 7 ounces.
Sig. Rub on.

R. Sulphur subl. - - - 1 drachm.
Balsam peru - - - 4 drachms.
Vaseline - - - 1 ½ ounces.
Sig. Rub over entire body twice a day.

R. Red oxide of mercury - - ½ drachm.
Balsam of peru - - - ½ ounce.
Vaseline - - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Rub on.

R. Creolin soap - - - ½ pound.
Sig. Wash the parts twice a day, rub in the foam, then wipe dry.

Scurvy.

R. Use a strict milk diet.

Scrotum.

(Inflammation.)

R. Iodid of potass - - - 1 drachm.
Ammon. muriat. - - 2 drachms.
Alcohol
Aqua dest. - - - aa. 2 ozs.
Sig. Apply constantly on cotton to scrotum; wear suspensory.

Sea Sickness.

R. Oxalate of cerium - - 1 drachm.
F. Pulv. dos. 6.
Sig. Take one powder every two hours.

R. Chloral hydrate - - 45 grains.
Sig. Take this amount before vomiting sets in, say about two or three days before embarking, daily a small quantity.

R. Cocaine muriat - - 11½ grs.
Flour - - - 10 grains.
F. Pulv. dos. 18.
Sig. Take one powder on tongue three times daily, a week before going to sea.

R. Trochici eucalypt gummi 1 grain, No. 12.
Sig. Take one when sickness is coming on.

R. Bromidia (Battle.) - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take 10 drops every hour from the time of going to sea. This remedy is the best up to this time.

Self Abuse.

(See Index.)

Schampoo.

(For the Scalp.)

R. Saponis olivae praep - - 4 ounces.
Cologne - - - 4 "
Sig. Local use.

Shingles.

R. Cocaine hydrochlor. - - 5 grains.
Extr. belladonna fl. - - ½ ounce.
Witch hazel dist. - - 1½ ounces.
Sig. Mop over the surface frequently, and use:

R. Zinci oxide - - - ½ ounce.
as dusting powder; light diet, open bowels, no meat or fish of any kind.

Shock.

R. Quinia - - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. nux vomica - - ½ "
Strychnin - - - 1½ grs.
Aqua dest. - - - 3 ounces.
Syrup spl. - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two hours; rest in bed, galvanism, sponging with salt water, a quiet room.

Sir William Gull.

(See Index.)

Sleeplessness.

R. Bromidia (Battle) - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour until sleep.

R. Sulfonal - - - 1 drachm.
Sacchar alb - - - 20 grains.
F. Pulv. dos. 4
Sig. Take one powder in warm water every one to two hours.

R. Chloralamid - - - 60 grains.
Sig. Take one third part in a little whisky or wine every hour.

R. Somnal - - - 45 grains.
Saccharin - - - 1 grain.
F. Pulv. dos. 3
Sig. Take one powder every hour.

(Of Babies.)

R. Extr. Hyoscyamus fl. - - 6 drops.
Syrup spl. - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a half teaspoonful every twenty minutes until sleep.

In all cases of sleeplessness stimulants must be avoided, also tea, coffee and tobacco, plenty of fresh air, good food, daily baths with massage and open bowels are very important.

Smell.

(Loss of.)

R. Strychnin pur. - - 3 grains.
Boric acid - - - 1 drachm.
Sacchar. alb. - - - 2 drachms.
F. Snuff.
Sig. Take a pinch and snuff it up the nostrils a few times daily. Keep the nostrils clean of crusts and hair.

R. Wine of cocoa - - 10 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful thrice daily, tonics, stimulants and good food.

Small Pox.

R. Infuf. of arnica - - 5 ounces.
Tinct. opii crocat - - 10 drops.
Pulv. acacia
Sachar. alb. - - - aa. 2 drms.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every hour.

R. Iodoform - - - ½ drachm.
Pulvis camphorac - - 1 "
Vaseline - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply by gentle inunction.

(To prevent Pitting.)

R. Boric acid - - - 1 drachm.
Glycerine - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Apply with Camel's hair brush.

(To Quiet the Stomach.)

R. Aqua menth. pip. - - 4 ounces.
Tinct. Opii. - - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful a few times daily; in addition give:

R. Aqua dest. - - - 8 ounces.
Bicarbonate of soda - - ½ ounce.
Bichloride of mercury - - 2 grains.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two to three hours. During fever take:

R Tinct. of aconit - - 1 drachm.
Tinct. of belladonna - - 1 "
Aqua dest.
Syrup spl. - - - aa. 2 ozs.
Sig. A teaspoonful every hour.

(As a Tonic.)

R. Quinin sulph - - - 1 drachm.
Sulphuric acid arom - - 2 drachms.
Aqua dest.
Syrup aurautii - - aa. 2 ozs.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times daily.

(To Prevent Pitting.)

R. Resorcin - - - ½ ounce.
Vaseline - - - 2 ounces.

Sig. Apply over the whole face and breast; keep patient in bed, darkened isolated room, warm drinks, light diet, bovinin, broths, malted milk, cream, finely chopped meat, chicken, game; fumigate the room twice a day, disinfect every vessel, remove carpets, clothing, etc. Keep up ventilation, no body outside of nurse allowed to communicate with the patient.

Germination twelve days; eruption appears third day of fever; scales form on ninth day, and fall off on fourteenth to twenty-second day.

Snake Bites.

R. Apply pure carbolic acid to kill the poison.

R. Hydrogen peroxide - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Apply on cotton.

R. Cauterize the wound freely with caustic potash, or chop a number of red onions very fine and beat into them pulverized muriate of ammonia, apply for several hours; later on poultice with lobelia and slippery elm. (See hydrophobia.)

Soothing.

(Sedatives for Babies.)

R. Camphorae monobromatae - 16 grains.
Extr. Hyoscyami fl. - - 16 drops.
Syrup lactucarii (aubr's) q. s. - 3 ounces.

Sig. Take teaspoonful every hour until relief is obtained.

(Never use Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup, it contains morphia.)

Sprains.

R. Oppodeldoc - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Rub on a few times daily.

R. Tinct. arnica - - - 1 ounce.
Tinct. gramin - - 2 ounces.
Aqua dest. - - - 6 "
Sig. Apply bandage first, then keep it saturated day and night with this solution.

R. Smartweed - - - 2 ounces.
Mullen leaves - - - 2 "
Saltpeter - - - 1 ounce.
Rum - - - 1 quart.
F. Set aside and filter.
Sig. Apply on towel.

R. Apply hot water for at least twenty minutes twice a day and use massage after; roll up bandage; rest for the sprained part and elevation.

Spasm.

(Muscular.)

R. Spray with rhigolene for one minute four times daily.

(Of the Glottis.)

R. A pinch of snuff judiciously sniffed up the nostrils, will cause the former to subside.

(Of the Bladder.)

R. Fomentations of mustard water, poultice, drawing the urine; internally take cream of tartar with a little saltpeter in water.

(Of Infants.)

R. Bath the child in warm mustard water, gentle friction, open the bowels if constipated with a warm water injection, then give:

R. Chloral - - - 40 grains.
Potass bromidi - - - 80 "
Aqua dest.
Syrup spl. - - - aa. 2 ozs.

Sig. Take from one-half to a teaspoonful every one or two hours, according to age.

Spleen.

(Enlarged.)

R. Tinct. Uvedaliae - - ½ ounce.
Aqua dest. - - - 3½ ozs.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times a day; apply locally an ointment made of the same, rubbing it well in.

Spotted Fever.

R. Exalgine - - - 24 grains.
Saccharin - - - 2 "

F. Pulv. dos. 8

Sig. Take one powder three times daily, hot baths, bovinin or malted milk for diet, active stimulants over the spinal cord as the following liniment:

R. Tinct. of belladonna,
Chloroform
Aqua ammon. - - - aa. 2 ozs.

Sig. Rub in well a few times daily. Besides the exalgine take internally:

R. Glyceride of sulphur - - 2 ounces.
Syrup spl. - - - 1 ounce.

Sig. A teaspoonful every three hours.

R. Salicylate of soda - - 2 drachms.
Acetate of ammonia - - 2 "
Aqua dest
Syrup spl - - - aa. 2 ozs.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Spermatorrhoea.

(See Seminal Emissions).

Stye.

R. Boraxic acid - - - 15 grains.
Aqua dest. - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply three times daily with camel's hair brush.

R. Boroglyceride - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Apply four times daily with brush.

Stomach.

(Acidity.)

R. Bismuth sub-carb - - 1 drachm.
Rhei pulvis - - - 15 grains.
Ferri sub-carb. - - - 15 "
Soda bicarbonatis - - 30 "
F. Pulv. dos. 10.
Sig. Take one powder just before meals.

R. Extr. berberis fl. - - ½ ounce.
Extr. cascara segrada fl. - 2 drachms.
Tinct. nux vomica - - 10 drops.
Hydrocyanic acid dil. - - 1 drachm.
Extract of malt q. s. ad - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful half an hour after each meal.

(Ulcers.)

R. Creosoti - - - 4 drops.
Aqua dest. - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful mornings and evenings.

R. Papoid - - - 2 drachms.
Resorcin - - - 1 drachm.
F. Capsules No. 12.
Sig. Take one mornings and evenings.

(Cramps.)

R.. Hoffmann's anodyne - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take ten drops in sugar every half hour.

R. Extr. belladonna fl. - - 4 drops.
Aqua laurocerasi - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take thirty drops four times daily; apply mustard plaster, turpentine, or hot water over stomach.

(Inflammation.)

(See Gastric Fever.)

(Foreign Body in.)

(See Vomiting.)

Stomatitis.

(Gangrenous.)

R. Extr. Taraxicum fl. - - 1½ ounces.
Syrup rhei aromatic - - 1 ounce.
Citrate iron sol. - - 2 drachms.
Cascara cordial - - 1 ounce.
Aqua dest. - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times daily.

R. Sodae salicylate - - 5 drachms.
Aqua dest. - - - 3½ ozs.
Sig Wash the mouth every three hours.

R. Katharmon - - - 1 ounce.
Aqua dest. - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Wash the mouth every two hours.

Strangulation.

(See Asphyxia.)

Still Born.

(See Asphyxia)

Sterility.

R. Damiana–phosphorus et
Nux vomica pil. five grains each No. 50.
Sig. Take one pill mornings and evenings.

(Of the Female.)

R. Extr. Sabinae fl. - - 6 drachms.
Aqua dest. - - - 6 ounces.
Borax - - - 1 drachm.
Sacchar. alb - - - 6 drachms.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful one hour before, between and after congress.

A correct diagnosis must be made by the microscope and the probable cause removed, if no semen is found, treatment is of no avail. (See impotency also.)

Stricture.

(Of the Urethra.)

R. Cocainized bougies of thallin, belladonna and Papoid, No. 12.

Sig. Insert one bougie every other night before retiring, empty the bladder first, the bougie will melt away soon. Avoid whisky, beer, wine and tobacco, sexual excitement.

St. Vitus Dance.

R. Ol. animal. ether - - 1 drachm.
Spir. sulphuric ether - - 3 drachms.
Sig. Take thirty drops four times daily.

R. Cupri sulph. ammoniat. - 1 drachm.
Aqua cinnamom,
Liqu. ammon. succini - - aa. 2 drms.
Sig. Take eight drops in water thrice daily.

Sun Burn.

R. Citric acid - - - 2 drachms.
Sulphate of iron - - 18 grains.
Camphor - - - 2 "
Elder-flower water - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Apply with soft bit of cloth.

Sun Stroke.

R. Judicious use of warm water, wrapping the patient in a nude condition up in blankets wrung out of hot water, give an emetic of mustard and salts, allow the patient to drink freely of warm water with bicarbonate of soda, open the bowels with a half teaspoonful of comp. licorice powder with one drop of croton oil, as soon as the patient can swallow take:

R. Ammonia sesquicarb. - - 1 ounce.
Aqua dest. - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. One teaspoonful when indicated by the condition of the heart, cup the nape of the neck and apply mustard plaster to feet and hands.

Subinvolution.

R. Myrrh pulv. - - - ½ drachm.
Ol. sabina - - - 5 drops.
F. Pil. No. 10
Sig. Take one pill three times a day.

Suffocation.

(See Asphyxia.)

Syphilis.

(In all Forms.)

R. Extr. trifol. comp.
Syrup spl. - - - aa. 6 ozs.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful three times daily in a little water, increasing to six tablespoonfuls daily.

R. Comp. saxifraga - - 4 ounces.
Tinct. of Kalmia - - 1 ounce.
Potass. Iodid - - - 2 drachms.
Mercury bichloride - - 2 grains.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three hours.

R Ozonized comp. saxifraga - 4 ounces.
Tinct. of Kalmia - - 1 ounce.
Potass. Iodid - - - 3 drachms.
Resorcin - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful thrice daily.

(Laryngeal and nasal.)

R. Hydrarg. sozoidol - - 75 grains.
Sacchar. lactis - - - 3 drachms.
Sig. Use by insufflation.

(Locally.)

R. Zinci sulphate - - - 1 drachm.
Acid carbol. - - - 2 drachms.
Calomel - - - ½ ounce.
Vaseline - - - ½ pound.
F. Unguentum.
Sig. Apply to sores twice a day.

R. Black wash - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Apply constantly on saturated cotton.

(Secondary.)

R. Extr. Hydrastis fl. - - ½ ounce.
Potass iodid - - - 1 "
Liq. potass. arsenit - - ½ "
Hydrarg corros. - - 4 grains.
Port wine - - - ½ quart.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful before meals.

(Tertiary.)

R. Potass iodide - - - 2½ drms.
Syrup acid hydriodic - - 1 ounce.
Aqua dest. - - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful thrice daily in a wineglass full of rice-water.

A good diet, daily baths, room, clothing, vessel, etc. disinfected, sexual intercourse forbidden, isolation as much as possible, avoid kissing, drink wine with soda water.

Syncope.

R. Spirits of ammonia a few drops in brandy every little while, mustard plaster over region of heart, friction, recumbent position. (See fainting.)

Tape Worm.

R. Oil tigli - - - 1 drop.
Chloroform - - - 1 drachm.
Glycerine - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. To be taken in the morning fasting.

R. Croton oil - - - 1 drop.
Petroleum - - - ½ ounce.
Oil turpentine - - - 2 drachms.
Chloroform - - - ½ drachm.
Glycerine - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. To be taken at once.

R. Extract male fern fl. - - 1 ½ drms.
Sig. Take at once.

R. Oil ricine - - - ½ ounce.
Oil terebinth - - - 3 drachms.
Mucilage tragac - - ½ ounce.
Syrup Zingiberum - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest - - - ½ ounce.

R. Bark of pomegranate root - ½ ounce.
Pumpkin seeds - - - 1 "
Ethereal extr. male fern - 1 drachm.
Ergot pulverized - - ½ "
Gumi arabic pulverized - 2 drachms.
Croton Oil - - - 2 drops.

The pomegranate root and pumpkin seeds to be bruised, and with the ergot boiled in eight ounces of water fifteen minutes; the oil to be rubbed with the acacia and male fern, and then formed into an emulsion with the decoction.

Sig. A large dose of rochelle salts to be taken the preceding night with no breakfast in the morning; at ten o'clock a. m. give the emulsion at one dose.

R. Chloroform - - - 1 drachm.
Syrup spl. - - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Take one third at seven a. m. same at nine and eleven a. m. and at noon one ounce of castor oil.

R. A whole cocoanut grated fine, mixed with milk and taken on an empty stomach.

Table for Administering Laudanum.

(See Index.)

Tears.

(excessive.)

R. Extr. Jaborandi fl. - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take one to five drops in water.

Tetanus.

(Traumatic.)

R. Inject hypodermically ⅙ min. of carbolic acid every hour.

R. Tinct. Lobelia - - 3 drachms.
Tinct. valerian - - - ½ ounce.
Tinct. capsicum - - ½ drachm.
Brandy - - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every few minutes; apply clothes wrung out in a hot infusion of lobelia all over the body, after relaxation take:

R. Hydrogen peroxide - - 1 ounce.
Sig. A half to one teaspoonful in water three times daily, also bromide of potass. from ten to sixty grains a day in water.

Close the patient's ears with wax, darken the room, secure absolute rest in bed, the floor must be heavily carpeted, attend him with shaded lantern and serve food that requires no mastication, especially malted milk.

Teething.

(With Fever and Spasms.)

R.	Mannae elect. - - -	½ ounce.
	Magnes. carb. dep. - -	1 drachm.
	Potass. nitr. dep. - -	½ "
	Extr. Hyoscyamus fl. - -	2 drops.
	Aqua Foenicul. - -	1 ounce.
	Syrup althae - - -	½ ounce.

Sig. Take two teaspoonfuls every hour.

(With Diarrhœa.)

R.	Castor oil - - -	1 drachm.
	Turpentine - - -	10 drops.

Sig. Take four drops every hour or two.

Testicles.

(Swelling.)

R.	Tinct. Pulsatilla - -	2½ drms.

Sig. Take twenty drops in water every two hours.

R.	Tobacco - - -	½ ounce.
	Linseed meal - - -	2 "

F. Poultice.

Sig. Apply, at the same time use suspensory, avoid sexual intercourse, lifting, jumping or working as much as possible, open bowels, light diet.

(Inflammation.)

R. Ammon. muriat - - 2 drachms.
Spirit vine rft. - - - 2 ounces.
Aqua dest. - - - 2 "
Sig. Apply on cotton constantly to inflamed testicle.

(Enlargement.)

R. Try electricity.

The Food of American and European Laborers.

(See Index.)

The Inhabitants of Cheese.

(See Index.)

The Relation of Growth to the Body, etc.

(See Index.)

The Value of Vegetables.

(See Index.)

Throat Sore.

R. Katharmon - - - 1 ounce.
Acid carbolic (two per cent) - 10 drops.
Chloral hydrat - - - 10 grains.
Aqua menth. pip. - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Use as a gargle or by swab several times daily.

R. Potass chlorate - - - 2 drachms.
Tinct. guaiac amon. - - 3 "
Mel despumat - - - 1 ounce.
Tinct. cinchonae comp. - 2 drachms.
Aqua dest. q. s. ad - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful to one half glass of milk, gargle and swallow a little.

(Of Ministers, etc.)

R. Acid carbolici - - - 12 drops.
Tinct. iodi comp. - - 75 "
Glycerine - - - 2 ounces.
Aqua dest. - - - 3½ "
Sig. Use as a gargle, properly diluted.

Thirst.

R. Potass. phosphate - - - 1 drachm.
Aqua dest - - - 5 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful several times daily.

R. Paint the tongue with glycerine.

R. Infusion of kaki.
R. Horsford's acid phosphate - 1 ounce.
Sig. A teaspoonful in a glass of water.

Toothache.

R. Chloroform - - - 14 drops.
Mastich - - - 8 grains.
Balsam peruv. - - - 5 drops.
Sig. Place two drops in cavity of tooth.

R. Oil of cloves - - - 12 drops.
Tinct. pinpinell
Tinct. opii. croc - - aa. 1 drhm.
Sig. Rub on outside a teaspoonful.

R. Camphor - - - 10 grains.
Alum pulv. - - - 10 "
Muriate of cocaine - - 2 "
Sig. Put a little into the tooth.

R. Morphine acetate - - ½ grain.
Oil of peppermint - - 5 drops.
Phenol - - - 20 "
Collodion - - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Apply with cotton.

R. Drop a bit of soda into the cavity of the aching tooth.

R. Wring out a towel dipped in hot water and apply to the affected parts.

Tonsilitis.

R. Tinct. iodi. - - - 2 drachms.
Acid carbolic - - ½ drachm.
Sig. Apply with camel's hair brush night and morning.

R. Benzoate of sodium - - 3 drachms.
Glycerine - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take teaspoonful every hour.

R. Tinct. guaic am.
Tinct. cinchonae comp. - aa. 4 drms.
Potass. chlorate - - 2 "
Mel. despumat. - - - 4 "
Pulvis acacia q. s.
Aqua dest. q. s. ad - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Use as a gargle and take a teaspoonful every two hours.

R. Benzoate of sodium - - 3 drachms.
Glycerine - - - 1 ounce.
Elixir calisaya bark - - 1 "
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every hour.

R. Tinct veratrum virid - - 1 drachm.
Syrup spl. - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a half teaspoonful every three hours.

R. Chloral - - - ½ drachm.
Glycerine - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Use as a gargle every hour.

R. Tannin - - - 15 grains.
Tinct. iodi. - - - 3 drops.
Acid carbolic - - - ½ drachm.
Glycerine - - - 5 drachms.
Aqua dest. - - - 2½ ounces.
Sig. Apply with brush every hour.

Toe Nail.

(Ingrowing.)

R. Tannic acid - - - 1 ounce.
Water com. - - - 6 drachms.
F. Heat and dissolve.
Sig. Apply twice daily.

Tongue.

(Inflammation.)

R. Pilocarpin - - - ⅓ grain.
Sig. Inject hypodermically; active purgatives, heat to feet, poultice of slippery elm to tongue, and suppositories of veratrum virid and gelsemium per rectum; if mercury is the cause, chlorate of potass. gargle.

(Ulcers.)

R. Resorcin jelly - - - 2 ounce.
Sig. Introduce a piece frequently into the mouth, allowing it to dissolve. (See syphilis internal treatment.)

R. Must be treated with lunar caustic or a little calomel dry.

R. Hydrogen peroxide - - 10 ounces.
Sig. Use as a mouth wash every two hours. (See mouth antisyphilitic gargle.)

Tomatoes as Food.

(See Index.)

To Render Milk More Digestible.

(See Index.)

Tremor.

(Of Paralysis Agitans.)

R. Hydrobromate of hyoscine - 2 grains.
Glycerine - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two to three hours.

Trichinosis.

R. Glycerine - - - 8 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every hour, in mild cases take smaller doses.

Tuberculosis.

R. Syrup iodid lime - - 3 ounces.
Extr. of malt - - 3 "
Extr. of hops - - 2 "
Sig. Take teaspoonful four times daily.

R. Boracsic acid - - - ½ ounce.
F. Pulv. dos. 8
Sig. Take one half powder a day and increase dose gradually.

R. Guaiacol - - - 2 drachms.
Tinct. Gentianae - - 1 ounce.
Spirit vini rft. - - - 8 drachms.
Wine xerici q. s. ad - - 1 quart.
Sig. Take one tablespoonful three times daily in a wine-glassful of water.

R. Fellow's syrup of the hypophosphine 12 ounces
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in water three times daily.

R. Extract of eucalypthol - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take twenty drops on sugar thrice daily.

R. Elixir bromo-calcium comp - 8 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in water four times daily.

R. Solution bromo calcium comp. 10 ounces.
Sig. Apply externally on compress.

R. Hydrogen peroxide c. p. - 4 ounces.
Sig. Inject with syringe into the tubercular abcess and apply compress or cotton saturated with the peroxide on all tubercular abcesses of the skin, diluted with water if too strong.

R. Hydrogen peroxide c. p. - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take from twenty drops to a teaspoonful in water three or four times daily.

In all tubercular diseases hydrogen peroxide should be taken internally.

Tumors.

(Of all Classes.)

R. Elixir bromo calcium comp. - 8 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in water three times daily.

(Externally.)

R. Solution bromo calcium comp. 10 ounces.
Sig. Apply with compress, keep it wet constantly, if absorption fails, apply poultice; or tumor must be removed with the knife resp. aspirated.

R. Tinct. of iodine painted over small tumors daily in connection with pressure will sometimes produce absorption.

A good diet, avoid pork, salted meat, pickled fish, whisky and tobacco.

Tympanitis.

R. Naphthol - - - 75 grains.
Magnes. carbon - - 75 "
Charcoal pulv. - - - 75 "
Oil of peppermint - - 10 drops.
F. Pulv. dos. 15
Sig. Take one powder when required.

R. Misture asafoetid - - - 1 ounce.
Bromide of sodium - - 5 grains.
Sig. For a child from one to four months old.

R. Oil of anisi - - - ½ drachm.
Ether sulphuris - - 2 drachms.
Liq. ammon. anisat - - 20 drops.
Sig. Take fifteen drops four times daily.

R. Apply turpentine stups over abdomen and inject warm water with a few drops of turpentine.

Typhoid Fever.

(To Reduce the Temperature.)

(1) R. Tinct. aconit - - 10 drops.
Tinct. bryonia - - 10 "
Aqua dest. - - 4 ounces.

(Or)

(2) R. Antikamnia - - 2 drachms.
Essence pepsini
Spirit vins gallici - - aa. 4 ozs.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two hours.

(To Check the Diarrhœ.)

R. Bismuth sub–nitr. - - 1 ounce.
Tinct. opii. deod. - - 2 drachms.
Syr. rhei. et potass. - - 2 ounces.
Aqua cinnamom q. s. - - 4 "
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every three hours.

(To Check the Hemorrhage.)

R. Extr. of ergotae fl. - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take ten to twenty-five drops every four hours.

(As an Antiseptic use:)

R. Tinct. iodine - - - 1 drachm.
Acid carbolici - - - 5 grains.
Syrup spl. - - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times a day; for diet plenty of malted milk.

(Typhoid Malarial.)

R. Ol. eucalypthol et. fol. - - ½ ounce.
Syrup spl. - - - 1½ "
Aqua dest. - - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take one teaspoonful every hour.

(Typhoid Pneumonia.)

R. Ammon. salicylate
Ammon. carbon. - - aa. 50 grs.
Spirit ether nitr. - - 2½ drms.
Extract cocoa fl.
Glycerine - - - aa. 10 drms
Liqu. ammon. acetate q. s. - 5 ounces.

Sig. Take a tablespoonful every three to four hours in water.

In typhoid fever feed the patient to the extent of two quarts of milk a day, and give alcohol stimulants, no other food allowed.

Germination, ten to fifteen days, or suddenly.

Eruption appears seventh to fourteenth day.

Eruption fades, uncertain.

Typhus Fever.

R. Exalgine - - - 2 drachms.
F. Capsules No. 16.
Sig. Take one morning and evening; during the day take:

R. Hydrogen peroxide - - 2 ounces.
Aqua dest. - - - 6 "
Sig. A teaspoonful every hour; alternate with:

R. Tinct. of Iodine - - 1 drachm.
Carbolic acid - - - 1 "
Aqua dest. - - - 15 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times daily, beside sponging the body with warm soda water mornings and evenings. Diet, malted milk.

Germination, one to twelve days.

Eruption appears, fourth to eighth day.

Eruption fades, uncertain.

Ulcer.

(Corneal.)

R. Yellow oxide of mercury - 1 grain.
Vaseline - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Bring a little into the eye, the size of a pin head, mornings and evenings.

(Cancerous.)

R.	Iodoform - - -	4½ drhms.
	Essence of mint - -	40 drops.
	Quinin sulph. - - -	45 grains.
	Charcoal - - -	3 drachms.

Sig. To be dusted over the ulcer daily.

(Syphilitic.)

R.	Resorcin - - -	½ ounce.
	Iodol - - -	2 drachms.
	Lanolin - - -	2 ounces.

Sig. Apply twice daily.

Umbilical Cord.

(Prolapse.)

If the cord of the child exhibits marks of putrefaction, or is flaccid, without pulsation, it is useless to interfere, because hopeless, as regards the life of the child; but if pulsation is good, push up the cord beyond the brim of the pelvis and there retain it with one or two fingers, until the upper outlet is filled by the descending head, if it can not be done, hasten delivery any how.

Urticaria

R.	Antipyrine - - -	40 grains.
	Sacchar alb. - - -	20 "

F. Pulvis dos. 5

Sig. Take one powder a day.

R.	Extr. Calendulae Fol. fl. -	1 ounce.
	Syrup spl. - - -	1 "

Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times a day.

R. Menthol—eucalypthol—soap - ½ pound.
Sig. Wash the parts twice a day, rub in the foam, then wipe dry.

Uric Acid Diathesis.

R. Citrate of lithium - - 15 grains.
Sacchar alb. - - 1½ drhms.
Citric acid - - - 3½ "
Soda bicarbon. - - - 4½ "
F. Pulv. dos. 16
Sig. Take one powder in a glass of water four times daily.

R. Potass. bicarbonate - - 1½ ounce.
Citric acid - - 1 "
Aqua dest - - 12 ounces.
Sig. Take one ounce in three ounces of water twice a day.

R. Benzoic acid - 15 grains to 1 drachm.
Phosphate of soda - - 2½ drhms.
Syrup spl. - - - 7 "
Aqua dest. - - 3 ounces.
Sig. One-fourth to be taken at a dose twice a day.

Urine.

(Incontinuence.)

R. Oil mullin - - - 24 drops.
Alcohol - - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take five to ten drops four times daily.

R. Tinct. apis mellifica - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Take one drop in a little water every two hours.

R. Rhus aromatica fl. - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take from twenty to fifty drops in water a day.

R. Antipyrine - - 60 grains.
F. Pulvis dos. 6.
Sig. Take one powder in water before going to bed.

R. Rad. belladonna pulv. - - 3 grains.
Bromide of potass. - - 30 "
Antipyrine - - 18 "
F. Pulvis dos. 6.
Sig. Take one powder with sugar and water before going to bed.

(Cause Enlarged Prostate.)

R. Ozonized dist. of hammamelis - 4 ounces.
Papoid - - - 32 grains.
Sig. Inject one tablespoonful before going to bed, to be kept over night.

(Of Pregnant Women.)

R. Creosote - - - 12 drops.
Vinegar - - - 12 "
Aqua cinnamon - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful in water every three hours until relieved.

(To Sterilize Urine.)

R. Soda biborat. - - - 2 drachms.
Acid borici - - - 1 drachm.
Syrup tolu - - - ½ ounce.
Aqua dest. - - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take one tablespoonful in water every four hours.

Uterine Debility.

R. Extract salix nigra fl.
Wine of cocoa
Syrup spl. - - - aa. 2 ozs.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times daily.

R. Aletris cordial (Rio) - - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful three times daily.

R. Hayden's viburnum comp. - 6 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in warm water three to four times daily.

Vagina.

(Swelling.)

R. Bathe the parts every few hours with a hot infusion of witch hazel.

(Prolaps.)

(See Womb Prolaps Radical Treatment.)

Vaginitis.

R. Sodi sozoidol - - - 2½ drhms.
Lanolin - - - 3 ounces.
Sig. Use as a salve

R. Sodi sozoidil - - - 2½ drhms.
Talc venet - - - 5 ounces.
Sig. Apply externally.

R. Katharmon - - - 2 ounces.
Acid carbol (two per cent) - ½ ounce.
Aqua com. - - 2 quarts.
Sig. Inject twice daily.

R. Cocaine suppositories No. 12.
Sig. Insert one mornings and evenings.

R. Menthol soap - - - ½ pound.
Sig. Wash the parts twice a day, rub in the foam, then wipe dry.

Ulcers.

R. Resorcin - - - 1 drachm.
Iodol - - - 2 drachms.
Extr. belladonna - - 20 grains.
Opii. pulv. - - 25 "
Butter of cocoa to make 24 suppositories.
Sig. Insert one mornings and evenings; sexual intercourse forbidden.

Varicocele.

R. Ozonized extr. sarv–palmetto fl. 4 ounces.
Sig. Take from thirty to sixty drops in water three times daily Local baths of witch hazel, support with suspensory, regulate bowels, use tonics.

Veins.

(Inflammation.)

R. Apply hot fomentations of ammonia, leeches, paint with creosote and then poultice with iodine and lime water. Internally take quinine; to relieve pain take one third of a grain of morphine every two to four hours; good substantial diet, open bowels, rest, cover with cotton or flannel.

(Varicose.)

R. Chloride of barium. - - 15 grains.
Aqua dest. q. s.
Lanoline - - - 3 ounces.
Oil of sweet almonds - - 1½ drhms.
Sig. Rub the dilated veins three times daily.

R. Extract ergot aquos - - 2 drachms
Alcohol - - - 1 ounce.
Glycerine - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Inject a hypodermic syringe full in the vicinity of the varix.

R. Tinct. collinsonia - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take ten drops four times a day in water
Apply elastic bandage or wear silk rubber stockings.

Vertigo.

R. Tinct. Valerian
Sulphuric acid aromat. - aa. 2 drms.
Sig. Take ten to twenty drops in sugar water.

R. Cream of tartar - - ½ ounce.
Resin Guaic nat. - - 2 drachms.
F. Pulvis dos. 8.
Sig. Take one powder with sugar before retiring.

R. Horsford's acid phosphate - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in a glass of water twice daily.

R. Phospho–caffeine comp. - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful of the powder in a glass of water four times daily.

Vomiting.

R. Cerii oxalat. - - - 24 grains.
Ipecac - - - 12 "
Creosote - - - 12 drops.
Aqua calcis - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take half a teaspoonful every hour until nausea is controlled.

R. Cocaine hydrochl. - - 1 grain.
Soda bicarbonate - - 6 "
Oxalate cerii. - - 6 "
F. Pulv. dos. 3
Sig. Take one powder every half hour.

R. Black coffee, rest, recumbent position, mustard plaster over stomach, no drink or food allowed for the next six hours.

(In Pregnancy.)

R. Cocaine hydrochlor. - - 4 grains.
Aqua dest. - - 5 ounces.
Sig. Take one ounce every hour.

R. Saturated solution of cocaine - 1 ounce.
Sig. Paint the cervix uteri.

R. Papoid - - 3 grains.
Aqua soda q. s.
Sig. Take at once.

R. Take plenty of malted milk.

R. Cerii oxalate - - - 1 grain.
Ipecac - - - 1 "
Creosote - - - 2 drops.
Sig. To be taken every hour until nausea is controlled.

R. Menthol - - 15 grains.
Spiri vini - - 5 drachms.
Aqua dest. - - 5 ounces.
Sig. Take a tablespoonful every hour

R. Ingluvin - - - 2 drachms.
F. Capsules No. 12.
Sig. Take one capsule three times daily, one hour before meals.

(In Young Children.)

R. Calomel - - 2 grains.
Lime water - - 1 ounce.

To this add one pint of water and give a teaspoonful every ten minutes

If the child got a foreign body in his stomach feed potatoes in every form, also white bread dipped in milk; give no fluids, on the fourth or fifth day give a laxative.

Warts.

R. Acid salicyl - - 2 drachms.
Alcohol - - 2 "
Ether sulph. - - 5 "
Collodii. - - 10 "
Sig. Paint the warts with the solution daily.

R. Liquor arsenicalis - - 30 drops.
Sig. Take two drops twice a day.

R. Extr. thuja occident fl. - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take five drops two times daily, at the same time apply it externally.

Weights.

(See Index.)

Cure for the Whiskey Habit.

(Number One Tonic.)

R. Aurii et sodii chlorid - - 12 grains.
Strychniæ nitr. - - - 1 grain.
Atropiae sulph. - - ¼ "
Ammonii muriat. - - 6 grains
Aloin - - 1 grain.

Hydrastin - - 2 grains.
Glycerine - - 1 ounce.
Extr. cinchon, comp. fl. - 3 ounces.
Extr. fl. coca. erythrox
Aqua dest. - - aa 1 ounce.

Sig. One drachm at 7, 9, 11, a. m., at 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. p. m.

(Number 2, the Injection.)

R. Strychniae nit. - 9 1-10 grs.
Aqua destill. ad - 4 ounces.
Potass. permangan. q s. to color.

Sig. Begin with 5 gtt, which equals 1-40 grain and increase one drop each injection until the physiological effect is produced. Four hypodermic injections to be given daily, beginning at 8 a. m., then at 12 m., 4 p. m., and 8 p. m.

Number 3, Used with Number 2.

R. Aurii et sodii chlorid. - - 2½ grains.
Aqua destil. ad - - 1 ounce.

Sig. Gutt. 3 every four hours, in combination with the strychnine solution for the first four days.

Why Thunder Storms Affect Milk.

(See Index.)

White Swelling.

R. Elixir bromo-calcium comp. - 8 ounces.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful in water four times daily.

(Externally.)

R. Solution bromo calcium comp. 10 ounces.

Sig. Apply on compress and keep it wet; rest, elevation, substantial diet.

Whooping Cough.

R. Vaccination. the situation of the disease will be altered as soon as the febrile symptoms of the vaccination commences, afterwards treat patient with inhalations of a one per cent carbolic acid solution.

R. Bromoform - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Take two drops in water four times daily.

R. Oil olive - - - 4 ounces.
Ol. succin - - - 2 "
Ol. caryophyll q. s. to scent.
Sig. Rub in the pit of the stomach, chest and spine from twenty drops to a tablespoonful, internally give:

R. Glycerine pure - - - 3 ounces.
Chloroform - - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Ten drops to a teaspoonful every two hours, until the symptoms are under control, then every three days.

R. Rad. belladonna pulv. - - 4 grains.
Dover's powder - - 10 "
Sulphur sbl. - - - 80 "
Sacchar alb. - - - 3 drachms.
F. Pulv. dos. 20
Sig. Take one powder from two to eight times a day, according to age of patient.

R. Resorcin - - - 30 grains.
Alcohol ethylic - - 75 drops.
Glycerine - - - 3½ drms.
Sig. Pencil the pharynx and larynx every three hours

R. Acid carbolici - - 15 grains.
Spirit vini - - - ½ drachm.
Tinct. Iodi. - - - 10 drops.
Tinct. belladonna - - ½ drachm.
Aqua menth pip - - 3 ounces.
Syrup papaveri - - 2½ "

Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two hours, to a child over two years old.

R. Benzol - - - 32 min.
Glycerine - - - 1½ ounce.
Ol. menth. pip. - - 10 drops.
Syrup Mori - - - ½ ounce.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful every two hours, for a child four or five years old.

Remove child twice a week to some other place and fumigate the sick room by burning sulphur or hydronaphthal, for diet give plenty of malted milk.

Womb.

(Inflammation.)

R. Extr. belladonna fl. - - 2 drachms.
Aqua com. - - - 1 quart.
Aqua laurocerasi - - 3 drachms.
Sig. Inject four times daily hot.

(Hemorrhage.)

R. Ergot - - - 150 grains.
Iron subcarbon. - - 150 "
Quinin sulph - - - 30 "
Extr. digitalis - - - 15 "
F. Pil. No. 100.
Sig. Take two pills before each meal.

R. Insert a piece of lint saturated with oil of turpentine into the uterus, so as to come in contact with the inner surface.

R. Oil of cinnamom - - 10 drops.
Ether sulphuric - - 1 drachm.
Sig. Take ten to thirty drops every half hour.

R. Extr. ergot aquos - - 6 drops.
Glycerine - - - 14 "
Aqua dest. - - 14 "
Sig. Twenty minims to be injected hypodermically in the thigh or abdomen.

(Ulcers.)

R. Iequirity bean pulvis. - - 1 ounce.
Sig. Apply with powder–blower about one-half teaspoonful once a day, before repeating cleanse with a warm water injection.

R. Resorcin - - - 1 drachm.
Iodol - - - 2 drachms.
Extr. belladonna - - 20 grains.
Opii pulv. - - - 25 "

Butter of coca to make twenty-four suppositories, insert one mornings and evenings, before that the womb should be cleansed with a warm injection of:

R. Boroglyceride - - - ½ ounce.
Rain water - - - 12 ounces.
Wipe dry and insert suppository.

(Polyps.)

R. Insert gelatinized bougies of papoid daily into the cavity of the uterus, to those in the vagina, touching them with lactic or chromic acid, or make a paste of boroglyceride and apply daily, afterwards inject with a solution of boroglyceride.

(Cancer.)

R. Tinct. iodine - - - ½ drachm.
Soda salicylate - - - 2½ drhms..
Tar water - - - ½ pint.
Sig. Inject six spoonsful in a pint of warm water twice daily.

R. Iodoform - - - 15 grains.
Extr. oppi - - - 8 "
Essence menthae - - 10 drops.
Butter coca - - - 2½ drhms.
F. Supposit. No. 12.
Sig. Insert one suppository mornings and evenings.

(Carcinoma.)

R. Tinct. belladonna - - 1 ounce.
Morph. sulph. - - 1½ grains,
Hydrarg. bichlor. - - 1 ounce.
Elixir simple - - 4 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times a day.

R. Papoid - - 1 ounce.
Iodoform - - ½ drachm.
Resorcin - - 2 drachms.
Morph. sulph. - - 10 grains.
F. Pulvis.
Sig. Apply half a teaspoonful of the powder to cancer or carcinoma with the powder blower through the speculum every day; in the mornings and evenings use an injection of

R. Boroglyceride - - ½ ounce.
Rain water - - 12 ounces.
F. Injection.

Before applying the powder the vagina and womb must be cleansed out by a warm water injection, then wipe dry.

(Prolapsus.)

R. Hayden's viburnum comp. - 10 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful in warm water three times daily.

R. Dioviburnia - - 10 ounces.
Sig. Take a teaspoonful four times daily.

If it is necessary to wear a pessary, the Hofmann's anatomical pelvic pessary is the most suitable.

R. Boroglyceride . - ½ ounce.
Rain water - - 1 quart.
Sig. Inject every morning and evening the above quantity; lay down as much as possible, keep bowels open, avoid straining, dancing, jumping, etc.

The Radical Treatment of Prolaps of the Womb.

Bladder to be evacuated, rectum syringed, the vagina washed out with a quart of soap suds, the uterus or protrusion returned, then wipe dry; introduce a speculum with a window, paint a vertical streak with pure nitric acid an inch wide and two and a half inches long, paint it carefully about eight times, then turn the speculum half an inch and repeat so as to paint about seven streaks.

Before removing speculum fill it with oiled cotton or lint, then withdraw the speculum, leaving the cotton in vagina. Administer one grain of opium every three hours to lock up the bowels, keep patient in bed ten days with a catheder in bladder, bowels to be opened with cascara-sagrada.

Worms.

R. Tinct. rhei - - 1½ drhms.
Magnes. carb. - - 9 grains.
Tinct. zingib - - 3 drops.
Aqua dest. - - 4½ drhms.
Sig. Take above quantity in three doses inside of twenty four hours.

R. Sem. cucurbit. - - ½ ounce.
Sacchar alb. - - 5 drachms.
Lactis - - 2 ounces.
Sig. Take early in the morning in broken doses, about noon take a dose of castor oil.

R. Chloroform - - 1 drachm.
Oil tigli - - 1 drop.
Glycerine - - 10 drachms

Sig. Take one-third at 7 a. m., another at 9 a. m. and the rest at 11 a. m.

R. Tinct. of rhubarb - - 30 drops.
Magnesia of carbon. - - 3 grains.
Tinct. of ginger - - 1 drop.
Aqua dest. - - 4 ounces.

Sig. Inject the mixture warm four times in twenty-four hours.

R. Calomel - - 2½ grains.
Santonin - - 2 "
Sacch. lactis - - 15 "

Sig. Give the whole early in the morning.

R. Wormwood - - ½ drachm.
Tancy - - ½ "
Chamomile flower - - ½ "
Artem. santon - - ½ "
Aqua com. - - 1 quart.

Sig. Take in broken doses in twenty-four hours; this is for an adult.

Yellow Fever.

R. Sodii bicarbonatis - - 150 grains.
Hydrarg. chlorid. corros. - 3-10 "
Aqua dest. - - 2 pints.

Sig. About 1¾ ounce to be given ice cold every hour beside arrow root, barley water, malted milk, mustard plaster to nape of neck and feet, clothes

wrung out of hot water will relieve headache, general bathing as frequent as possible, turpentine over spleen and liver. Mornings and evenings take:

R. Exalgine - - 2 drachms.
F. Capsules No. 16.
Sig. One capsule

Part II.

SYMPTOMS:

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED
AND INDEXED.

Acne.

Consists of roundish little tumors, sesile or pedunculated, of the average size of a pin head, surmounted by a small opening, and filled with soft cheese substance, it most commonly attacks the face and trunk.

Acholia.

A perfect arrest of the function of the liver, so that the various materials from which the bile is formed accumulate in the blood and cause blood and brain poisoning.

Addison's Disease.

Bronzing of the skin, general debility, loss of muscular power, weakness of pulse, dimness of vision, irritability of the stomach; death comes on by heart failure, and is generally regarded as incurable.

Ague, or Intermittent Fever.

The actual attack of ague comprises three distinct stages —a cold, a hot and a sweating stage.

(1.) The cold stage begins with shivering, which soon passes into a severe rigor. The skin is dry and pale, pulse rapid small irregular, headache, pains in the back and limbs, with loss of appetite, temperature rises rapidly, duration from one-half to two hours.

(2.) The hot stage sets in gradually and from a feeling of pleasant warmth the heat becomes intense. The pulse is full frequent, patient excited, thirst and headache extreme, sometimes delirium; duration from one to five hours.

(3.) Sweating stage, profuse perspiration now sets in, first in the face, a general sense of comfort and the above symptoms subside, temperature falls, patient drops into a refreshing sleep, and wakes well. The period between one attack and the other is either 24 hours, every other day or every third day.

Alcoholism, or Delirium Tremens.

In alcoholism, the mucous membrane of the stomach and duodenum is greatly congested and covered all over with a thick ropy mucus, the brain, lungs, kidneys are congested and the pericardium (cover of the heart) and pleura (cover of the lungs) filled with bloody serum, it produces inflammation of the brain, which is literally steeped in the poison, and withers, and whittles down the organ to a miserable state of atrophy and anæmia, maniacale, delirium, tremor, coma and death.

Alopecia.

A scanty crop of soft, short, downy hair, with places of baldness, produced by a germ which destroys the follicle of the root of the hair.

Albuminuria.

Is a mechanical obstruction to the circulation of the kidneys produced by germs of malaria tubercle, cancer, syphilis, diptheria, scarlatina, erysipelas, etc., also in diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, pregnancy.

Amenorrhoea.

(1.) Retention of menses, depends on arrested development, organic affections, malformation, atrophy of uterus, occlusion of opening of uterus, displacement or disease.

(2.) Suppression of menses; the flow having appeared, been properly established for a while but has from some cause, become suddenly arrested, either from violent emotion, grief, anxiety or from cold, damp, exposure.

Anthrax.

The bacillus anthrax is peculiar to domestic animals and may be communicated by close contact, food or water, from one species to another, its migration from animals to man is mostly fatal. It manifests itself as a pustule on the hand or arm, face and neck with a stinging sensation, enlarges, bursts and discharges a bloody serum, with a black center spot, more pustules appear, swelling of the part set in including the glands with chills, high fever, nausea, vomiting, prostration, sleeplessness, labored breathing and delirium with death from the malignant poison.

Angina Pectoris.

Comes on with a sudden seizure of excruciating pain in the heart, shooting from the breast bone to back with a feeling of constriction in the chest as if grasped by a vise; patient fears to breathe, feels a sensation as if impending death and gets ghastly pale; it may come on during sleep, produces faintness, depression of heart's action, coldness, cold clammy sweat, should death take place as the result of an attack; it is due to paralysis of the heart.

Anaemia.

Great debility, pallor, blanched appearance of skin, pale lips and tongue, loss of appetite, constipation or diarrhoea; sometimes difficulty in breathing, fainting fits, pulsation of jugular vein, visible pulse, quick, jerking, empty, either brought on by loss of blood or bad nourishing.

Aneurism.

A sack, pouch, swelling or tumor, pulsating with the action of the heart, located over an artery which, when compressed, is emptied of its contents, and when pressure is removed the blood rushes in with a whirring sound.

Aphasia.

May come on either slowly or suddenly; it is ushered in by loss of the power of speech which may be regained and recur again and again, in some cases words are recovered and employed and ultimately lost, again speech may make a temporary return under excitement and then leave, patient may know the use of an object, but cannot name it; it is a brain disease some times due to the use of hair dyes, face powders, tobacco, syphilis, etc. etc.

Aphonia.

Loss of voice from blood disease or organic, operating upon the vocal cords, varies in degree from a slight hoarseness to complete dumbness, brought on by loss of nerve power, typhoid, warts or tumors on the vocal cords, teething, worms, or masturbation, the squeaky voice from sexual excess or gonorrhea.

Asthma.

Languor, lassitude, debility, headache, often digestive derangement, after a sleep the patient awakes with a sense of suffocation or constriction about the chest, smothering and difficulty in breathing increases until there is a most fearful struggle for breath, chest becomes distended to its utmost limit, the contraction of the bronchi are so great that they offer a perfect obstruction to the entrance or exit of air, pulse becomes small, feeble, eyes staring, protruding

from sockets, countenance anxious, lips purple, temperature of body falls to nearly 80° Fahr., cough, with some expectoration, paroxysms ceases, and patient falls asleep.

One attack may follow another, they may come on every night or at long intervals; its effects or results are thickening of the circular muscular rings of the bronchial tubes causing a narrowing of the same and wheezing respiration.

Askarids.

They occasion intolerable itching, irritation loss of sleep and impairment of the general health.

Asphyxia.

Total suspension of breathing and heart's action, eyelids half closed and pupils dilated, jaws clenched, tongue appearing between teeth, with frothy mucus about the mouth and nostrils, fingers semi-contracted, with coldness and pallor of the surface.

Balantis.

Heat, redness, itching about the head of the p——; of a smooth shining redness, or a muco-purulent discharge, the foreskin may be contracted, so that it can not be drawn back over the head of the organ, there may be an ulcer, chancre, abcess or gonorrhea.

Barber's Itch.

A pustular disease affecting the hairy regions of the face in the adult male, if the moustache is worn the surface within this is swollen, hot studded with crusts and perhaps fissured; the inflammation extends into the nostrils; the pustules secretes a gummy glutinous fluid.

Bilious Fever

Prostration, with lassitude, debility; nausea, vomiting, brown coated tongue, yellow skin, pain over region of liver or shoulder, constipation or diarrhoea, with chills and fever, the white of the eyes getting yellow with dullness, stupor, coma, and itching of the skin.

Blackheads.

A disease of youth; the most frequent situations are the face, upper part of the back, less often on the chest, flesh colored or red pimples, or more decided pustules, between these are seen comedones, horny at the surface and blackened by dirt and dust, the skin itself looks thick and greasy from the oily secretions of the former, the pimples and pustules are scattered irregularly, there is no itching, though a very large pustule may be hot and tender, in females it is worse and the pimples most plentiful about the period; the disease is common in men and women, but is seldom seen before puberty, and never in children.

Bladder, Irritability and Inflammation.

Rigors and fever, heat; wiry pulse, pain over region of bladder, intense heat along urethra, constant desire to make water which comes in little dribs, mental depression, nausea, vomiting, a desire to stool, pain becomes unbearable, urine is expelled drop by drop or there is retention, great prostration, urine becomes fetid, cold, clammy sweats, low muttering delirium, fatal exhaustion; duration from one to two weeks, or it may run a chronic curse.

Bowels, Inflammation.

Begins with pain around the umbilicus, aggravated by pressure, nausea, vomiting, chills and a fever, headache, tongue leather coated, pulse wiry, restlessness, prostration,

anxiety of countenance, diarrhoea with mucous, bilious or watery stools, or obstinate constipation, patient lays with knees drawn up, often delirium and vomiting becomes more persistent.

Bronchitis, Acute.

Shock, violent headache with rigors and a high grade of fever, pulse often 140, heat 105° up, a sense of rawness over the affected part, tightness of the chest, hurried respiration, with rough wheezing, incessant hacking, dry cough at first, afterwards raising of glary, frothy mucus, and later on muco-purulent matter; pulse weak, tongue coated, nausea, with indications of prostration and collapse.

Bronchitis, Chronic.

Including the above symptoms there is always an ulceration of the bronchial mucus membrane, subsiding during the warm weather to appear again in the fall.

Bronchitis in children has the same symptoms except in a milder form.

Brain, Inflammation.

Patient irritable, restless, peevish, sleepless, complains of heat and colds, frontal headache, aggravated by noise, light, heat and motion, sometimes a whole week before actual inflammation sets in, then the above symptoms become more intense daily, the patient is seized with violent rigors and a high fever, pain in head intolerable and throbbing, eyes suffused, face congested, paralysis, pupils contracted to a pin's point, speech difficult, the symptoms in chronic inflammation have a marked resemblance to insanity.

Brain, Dropsy.

One of the effects of chronic inflammation, causes loss of memory, confusion of thought, derangement of mental powers, loss of appetite, desires, affections, passions and paralysis.

Brain, Softening.

Fixed pain at the back of the head, impairment of sight, tottering gait, vertigo, convulsive agitation, dullness of hearing, aphonia, eccentric conduct.

Brights' Disease.

Chilliness, rigors, fever with headache, thirst, vomiting, pain over kidneys, frequent micturation, urin scanty, of a dark smoky color, containing casts, albumen, blood, face puffy, hand swells if it hangs down, dropsy and anaemia.

Bubo.

Swelling of the lymphatic glands in the groin, indurated and tender, fills up with pus and suppurates, pain, burning, throbbing, fever, great difficulty in walking.

Cancer.

Any swelling, tumor, infiltration may be termed cancerous, if it spreads, and invades the nearest lymphatic glands, when there is pain in it, stinging, darting or sharp lancinating, or if ulcerated and open, smells bad, the pus or discharge has a grayish or greenish yellow color, is infectious and contagious.

Caries.

Inflammation of bone with sinuses, through which matter flows, discharging gritty or sandy particles from the decayed bone; discharge fetid.

Canker-Sores.

Cells of all sizes found on the mucus membrane of the mouth, tonsils and on tongue, very common in children, of grayish-white patches.

Cholera-Infantum.

Vomiting, diarrhoea, irritability, prostration, feverish, restless, heats and colds, skin white, sleeps with eyes partly open, rolls head, grinds teeth, wakes up with a scream, stools at first greenish, becomes like chopped spinach; child draws up its knees and cries from the spasmodic pains in the bowels.

Cholera Morbus.

Nausea, soreness, pain in stomach, vomiting, purging, rapidly exhausts patient, by and by terrible cramps or knotting of the intestines by spasms, features become cadaverous, breath cold, skin cold and clammy, intermitting pulse.

Cholera, Epidemic.

Sleepiness, confusion of head, vomiting and diarrhoea, discharge like rice water, pupils contracted, spasms, cramps, coldness of body, blueness with rigid spasms, suppression of urine, collapse.

Chordee.

The most common complication of a gonorrhea (clapp), when the patient becomes warm at night in bed, owing to the existing inflammation, powerful, painful erections take place in the organ, the organ becomes crooked or bent in the form of a bow and gives rise to great suffering.

Chancres.

Syphilitic patches or tubercles at points where skin and membrane meets, lips, vulva, anus, often the eyes, of irregular shape, flat of a dirty grayish color, spreading rapidly involving tongue, larynx, palate, etc. etc., also inner organs and bones.

Chancreoids, or Soft Chancres.

Are a local cantagious ulcer of the genitals never leads to syphilis, has no period of incubation, appears as a minute yellow spot surrounded by a halo of redness, the spot grows rapidly larger and higher until a pustule is formed, round or oval, the edges are sharply cut and abrupt, the floor of the ulcer is uneven and covered with a yellow layer of pus.

Change of Life.

In enumerating the symptoms, it is not our purpose to describe the changes that take place in the skin and bones, the verticle wrinkles, and hair on the lips, or stray hair, nor the change of the womb, atrophy of ovaries, and so on. Some women will pass over this period without any serious consequences, while others are more or less suffering from nervous debility, which is an essential symptom of the critical period and usually begins about forty. The nerve prostration never slackens its pace, but persists till

the change is accomplished. This disturbing element shows itself in a diminution of the flow, a torpor, headache, a feeling of goneness. Flushes of heat are present in about eighty cases out of 100. In most cases it is a dry heat; if perspiration be present it is likely cold or clammy. Perspiration may follow the heats, critical, often heavy, saturating body linen and bed-clothes; leucorrhea (or whites) —a discharge from the vagina—beginning two or three years before cessation. It should not be stopped entirely, but left alone until it stops by itself. After period of change of life is over hemorrhage from the uterus, nose, mouth, lungs, nipples, kidneys, rectum, pubes and skin in blotches; headaches are often the ruling symptoms, pain and its location is very variable; sometimes a dull heavy pain with drowsiness, frontal, sharp, or in the temple, or top of the head, but most frequently behind. The nature of the pain may be shooting, throbbing, gnawing, or boring, or like a nail driven in, often with nausea or vomiting accompanied, it is purely nervous, is a true neuralgia; there is drowsiness or giddiness; patient feels seasick, with hot pain at pit of stomach; some times there is mental stupor, melancholia, hysterical symptoms, epilepsy, loss of voice and choreic spasm; insanity, delirium, mania, perversion of the moral nature, quarrelsome temper, an impulse to deceive, kleptomania, homicidal mania, inordinate desire for sexual intercourse, apoplexy and paralysis; pains in back, or loins and legs are the most common. There is a host of affections that attack the sexual organs; swelling, ulceration, itching and inflammation, enlargement of abdomen, the skin loses its softness, fullness and elasticity.

Chlorosis (Green Sickness).

A wax-like hue of face, yellow pallor of skin, deficient appetite, fetor of breath, heavy coat on tongue, skin dry,

constipation, weak, quick pulse; hysteria, scanty menstrual discharge, leucorrhea, head and backache, palpitation.

Cirrhosis of Liver.

Dropsy, enlargement of the spleen, veins of the abdomen enlarged, piles, catarrh of the stomach and bowels, yellowish tinge to the skin, emaciation and debility.

Conjunctivities. Inflammation of the Eye.

Closure of lids, lashes stick together, redness and swelling, pus appears, whites of the eye looks red, intolerance of light, eyelids almost closed by swelling and infiltration; a feeling as if sand in the eye.

Condilomata.

A product from syphilis, situated on the rectum, breasts, pubes or between toes, they rise sharply from the surface, have a firey red color, look like a flattened raspberry and feel velvety.

Confectioner's Disease.

Prevalent among candy makers, inflammation of the tips of fingers, ulceration and destruction of the skin around the nails.

Cold.

A feeling of indisposition, sense of cold down the back or general chilliness, weight in the forehead, headache and dryness of the throat; discharge from the nostrils of a thin acrid fluid, watering of the eyes, hoarseness with aching in all parts of the body.

Collapse.

Cold skin, feeble pulse, sighing respiration, half unconscious, or fainting, respiration imperceptible.

Convulsions During Confinement. (Puerperal.)

Irregular, energetic, muscular contractions, involving sometimes the whole body, they vary in degree from simple twitching to violent contortions, setting of teeth, foaming at the mouth, jerking of the head, turning up of the eyes.

(In Children.)

The same phenomenas are present either from teething or worms.

Coma.

Deep sleep, patient first sleepy, then drowsy, then stupid, slow of comprehension, difficult to wake, and finally incapable of being roused at all, breathing stertorous, pupils dilated.

Concussion of the Brain.

Feebleness of pulse, pallor of skin, coldness of extremities, dilation of pupils, collapse; patient moans, turns, draws his knees up, afterwhile sleep sets in, patient's eyes may be held open without awaking him.

Croup.

Fever, cough, hoarseness, drowsiness, a few hours later wheezing respiration, fits of hoarse coughing, alteration in cough, inspiration prolonged, with a piping noise, swelling of tonsils, breathing becomes more hurried, cough frequent,

great prostration, thirst, irritability, restlessness, patient's features expressive of alarm and distress, grabs at his throat, symptoms worse at evenings.

Dandruff.

Peeling of the scalp of minute white scales or scurf in large quantities.

Delirium Tremens.

(See Alcoholism.)

Dengue Fever.

Prevails in tropical climates, an eruption resembling scarlatina, rigors and fever, rheumatic pains in limbs and joints, swelling of the glands of the neck and axilla, pains all over body, brown coated tongue.

Debility, Nervous.

Fear of society, fear of solitude, of place, of disease, suicide, mental depression, wakefulness, headache, impaired memory, deficient mental control, palpitation, neuralgic pains, dysentery, spinal irritations, heart failure, etc. etc.

Diarrhoea.

(Of Children.)

Pain in bowels after eating, loose evacuation, purging relieves pain, the motions are floculent, of a brown fluid containing small lumps of solid food, later on the motions contain mucus, child becomes feeble, cold with pallor of skin.

Dismenorrhea.

Headache, pains in the back, and lower part of abdomen, prior to period, soreness of inner and upper part of the thighs, bearing down with a sense of weight in the pelvis, if flow comes on relief is prompt, sometimes complains of being bloated, constipation, hysterical symptoms or convulsions.

Diphtheria.

Comes on slowly with headache, pain in back, calves of the legs, rigor, fever of a continued type, tongue coated brown, dark at root, mental condition dull, stupid, drowsy, heat, pulse and respiration high, face flushed, skin hot, often delirious, tonsils become inflamed, swollen, inflammation spreads, swallowing becomes difficult; a soft growth is developed on the mucous membrane, white at first, then ash-colored, forming large patches resembling washed leather, bleeding from the nose, mouth or bronchi, apt to leave a weak state of voice, defective sight or hearing; duration from one to two weeks.

Diabetes.

Muscular debility, increased flow of urine of an apple odor, skin dry and harsh, obstinate constipation, gradual failure of strength, loss of sexual power, pain in loins, coldness of extremities, burning in hands and feet, body shrinks, swelling of feet, breath a sweetish odor, gums spongy, sense of sinking at pit of stomach, appetite for food veracious, thirst extreme, strong tendency for cataract; may last for years.

Dyspepsia.

Loss of appetite, pain, weight, fullness about the stomach after eating, acidity, eructations, tightness, heartburn,

cramps, giddiness with headache, like a band round the head, tongue coated white, with transverse fissures, fetid breath, palpitation of the heart, brain often affected.

Dysentery.

Rigors, headache, fever, brown tongue, sallow skin, nausea, frequent evacuations of the bowels, pain and griping of a bearing down character, desire to go to stool, the scanty stool give great distress, griping and straining, motions dark colored, mixed with blood, desire for urination constant.

Earache of Infants.

(See Infantile Diseases.)

Eczema, or Moist Tetter.

May occur at any age common in young children; of local or constitutional origin, surface of the skin is red and inflamed, with scanty discharge, forming of scabs, itching and burning sensation.

Epilepsy.

If the fits are about to appear there are warnings, with nervous sensations, illusions, hallucinations, headache, giddiness, twitching, confusion of thought, then fit commences, with a shriek or scream, patient falls to the ground, convulsions, distortion of face, grinding of teeth, foaming at the mouth, eyes partly open, vomiting, breathing laborous, a deep sigh and the fit passes off. Patient falls asleep and on awakening does not know what has happened.

Erysipelas.

Pain in the head, back, calves of the legs, tongue coated with a brown coat, constipation, rigors and a high grade of fever, a chill and an inflammatory blush upon some part of the body.

Erythema.

Is something like a mild attack of erysipelas, but is not attended with inflammation of the skin, nor with any pain or fever.

Gangrene.

A small livid spot makes its appearance on a stump, or wound, increases rapidly in size and converts the whole into a black and swollen gangrenous mass, constitutional symptoms of a typhoid nature.

Gall-Stones.

Pain, paroxysmal over the region of the gall-duct (right side of chest over liver) with vomiting, biliary coated tongue, whites of the eyes look yellow, constipation.

Gastric Fever.

Peculiar to children, prostration, debility, vomiting, rigors and fever, pain over the region of stomach, acid breath, white coated tongue, duration about two weeks.

Gleet.

Is a sequel of clapp or gonorrhea, great debility of the mucous membrane of the urethre, with a glairy, weakening discharge, like the white of an egg, or it may be milky or watery, without any symptoms of inflammation.

Gonorrhea, or Clapp.

A tickling, burning or smarting sensation in the sexual organ either male or female, they may be partly swollen and a few drops of yellow pus appear between the lips of the meatus, pain and smarting in making water, discharge increases, becomes thicker, yellowish or greenish often streaked with blood, organ becomes swollen, reddened, puffed up, foreskin may become affected, infiltrated, swollen so that it can not slide over the head of the penis, or visa versa; desire to urinate increases, urine passes under great pain only by drops, pain in the back, groins, fever, aching in the testicles.

Gout.

Pain in the great toe, heel, instep or wrist, rigors followed by fever and restlessness, tenderness and swelling of the affected parts, later on inflammation and exrudation takes place in the affected joints with deformity, stiffness and constant pains.

Hay Fever.

Sneezing, nasal obstruction, fever, watery discharge from both eyes and nose, with a smarting sensation, irritation of the throat, soreness of the chest, cough and asthmatic symptoms.

Home-Sickness, (Nostalgia)

Solitude, grief and despondency, loss of appetite, constant pain in the stomach, difficulty of breathing, paleness of the face, whiteness of the tongue, whiteness of the lips, inactivity, general debility.

Hydrocele.

Scrotum distended with serum, which forms a smooth, pear shaped, elastic and transparent swelling.

Hydrocephalus.

Wasting of the body of the child in spite of the best nutrition and food, skin very white, face small, with a large globular, sack-like cranium and overhanging forehead, head drops helplessly to one side, intelligence very feeble, muscular weakness, perhaps squinting and blindness, epileptic convulsions, grinding of teeth, screams on awaking.

Hydrophobia.

Great nervousness, mental condition of profound despair, bite becomes painful, sharp lancing pain along the nerve, spasms come on very light at first, they become more violent, increase in length, feature purple, eyes protrude from their sockets, roby saliva is secreted, hawking and spitting, spasmotic action of the entire body, the patient is wild and delirious, every movement of some object or the sight of water will produce new spasms, a real dread of fluids, great delirum, violent spasms, exhaustion, death.

Hysteria.

The hysterical fit is a convulsive paroxysm of gradual onset, with sobbing, laughing or other emotional displays, often associated with a feeling of a ball in the throat, till, with a scream patient may fall to the ground insensible, the eyelids are closed and tremulous, patient does not bite her tongue, no foaming at the mouth, never comes on during sleep.

Impotency.

Is a morbid condition in either sex, an inability to consummate the sexual act, there is either an absence of sexual desire, or power of erection or pleasures during the act of copulation or emissions of semen, absence of sexual power may exist in individuals of apparent good health,

who may never have the least inclination for sexual congress, there are a long array of circumstances influencing the act of copulation, depressing emotions, perverted desires, violent passions, blighted affections, besides worry, care, struggle, sorrow, mental pre-occupation, masturbation, the wearing of preventatives, leucorrhea in women, prostitution, it may be imaginary, or there may be a brain disease at the bottom of the trouble, still there is a large class of men who have this thing over-done and are now in a state of sexual debility which grows worse until indulgence is forever gone leaving as its legacy nocturnal leakage or imbecility.

Intestines Obstructions.

Constant and even pains over abdomen, severe and persistently of a colicky character, vomiting, desire to stool, sometimes diarrhoea, passage of blood, bleeding from the bowels almost invariably present, distention of abdomen, signs of collapse, cold extremities, feeble pulse and sighing respiration.

Influenza.

Febrile disturbance affection of nose and air-passages, a feeling of coldness down the spine, with a hot dry skin, quick pulse, thirst and severe headache, sneezing, watery acrid discharge from the nose, troublesome cough from the catarrhal affection of the bronchial tubes, aching pains in the muscular and neuralgic pains in the extremities.

Itch.

A pustular eruption with an itching sensation, aggravated by warmth and the use of stimulants, scaley, on any part of body, except the head, contagious.

Jaundice,

Yellowness of the skin and white of the eye, nausea, loathing of food, tongue coated brown, constipation, stools pale or clay or white colored, urine scanty and of a saffron color, drowsiness, bitter taste in mouth, slow pulse, itching in the skin, patient sees everything yellow, delirium, extreme weakness, and sometimes bleeding at the nose, gums, stomach or bowels.

Kidney, (Inflammation.)

Great constitutional disturbance, headache, pain in the back and legs, rigors, fever, nausea, vomiting, hard frequent pulse, constipation and a dragging pain over kindeys, increased by pressure and movements, extending down to the bladder, groin, testicles, numbness of the thighs, tympanitis, a desire to avoid water when there is none in the bladder, or passed in drops, urine contains blood or pus if urine is suppressed there will be uraemia (blood poisoning) coma or convulsions.

Kidney, (Colic.)

From the presence of stone in the kidneys gives rise to uneasiness, a dull aching pain in the loins and groin, itching of orifice of urethra, urine contains blood and casts, the passage of a stone gives rise to venal neuralgia, with intense pain in the kidneys, constant desire to make water but the moment stone passes into the bladder all is well.

Larynx, (Inflammation.)

Violent rigor, fever of a high grade, fauces red and swollen, difficulty in swallowing, hoarseness and complete loss of voice, threatened suffocation, long inspiration, peculiar wheezing sound, harsh brassy cough, liquids more difficult to get down than solids, face purple, eyes protrud-

ing, pulse frequent, great distress, chest heaves violently, patient grasps at his throat, gasps for breath, gets out of bed, will thrust his head out of the window, he even becomes delirious or comatos and dies.

Leucorrhea.

A compound symptom of all diseases of vagina, womb and ovaries, and present in debility of the vaginal walls, in inflammation of the womb, catarrh or ulceration, in all forms of displacement, in all forms of ovarian irritation and so on.

Lead, (Colic.)

Irritation and spasms of the muscular cast of the bowels, grinding and twitching pains around umbilicus, retraction of abdominal muscles to the spine and pain in the back, vomiting, constipation, metallic aspect of countenance, blue line around edges of the gums with general debility.

Liver, (Inflammation.)

Mental depression, loss of appetite, tongue coated heavy brown, skin yellow, bowels irregular, sense of weight over liver, congestion of liver, headache, pain in the back, calves of legs, rigors with high fever, pain over region of liver, cough, deep inspiration, inability to lie on left side, hiccough, vomiting, pain in shoulder and collarbone, patient either gets well or there will be an abscess with infiltration and long suffering.

Lupus.

As the face is generally attacked there may be seen a bunch of minute fine yellowish brown translucent (apple jelly) modules in the substance of the skin, these modules

getting larger, spreading rapidly until the whole face sometimes is covered with vesicles, the whole face may get distorted and the bones attacked also, may run for years, affect every part of the body and kills ultimately.

Lumbago.

Pain like muscular rheumatismus below the kidneys, inability to walk, difficulty in sitting down or getting up.

Malarial Fever.

May come on suddenly or it may come on gradually with a feeling of indisposition which in a few days culminates in a regular paroxysm, an ague fit is composed of three stages, the cold, hot and sweating; the cold stage is ushered in with a chill, headache, pain in the back and limbs, the skin is shriveled assuming the appearance of a plucked goose, the teeth chatter, the nails turn blue and the whole body is shaken, duration of this stage from a few minutes to several hours, when the hot or febrile state comes on, with flushes of heat, high temperature, parched mouth, great thirst, painful sense of fulness of the head, irritability, delirium, may last a few hours when a general sweat breaks out relieving patient of all the above symptoms until another paroxysm takes place.

Menstruation.

Or menses, period, catamenia, monthly sickness, when not performed at all it is called amenorrhea, when the function is performed with difficulty or pain it is called dismenorrhea and when the discharge is very profuse the individual is suffering from menorrhage. (See Index.)

The appearance of menstruation is generally accompanied by more or less pain in the back, headache, patient loses color and has a dark ring round the eyes; from thirteen to fifteen years of age is the average time when

menstruation commences, but may come on earlier or later, an interval of four weeks elapses between each period, the blood does not clotting,the period is always suspended during pregnancy and is the chief symptom from which a woman dates the expected time for her confinement.

The period of life when menstration ends (change of life) is known as the climateric period and is often accompanied by more or less distress. (See change of life.)

Meningitis, or Spotted Fever.

Attacks persons of all ages, with a broken down constitution, it comes on slowly with rigor and a fever which lasts from five to seven days, prostration and coma extreme, head and heels thrown back, purple spots on the body, sometimes absent, skin pallor, flush on cheeks, often convulsions.

Measles, or Rubeola.

After a period varying from ten to fourteen days there is pain in the head, back, calves of the legs, shivering, fever and catarrh, the eyes watering, mucous membrane of the mouth becomes much affected, eyelids swollen, sneezing, nose running water, dry cough, hoarseness, great heat of skin, tongue white coated, rapid pulse, tendency to delirium, the eruption comes on the fourth day of fever, first on the face, then the body, fading on seventh day, it consists of patches, rough, irregular, elevated above sound skin, fever does not abate on the appearance of the eruption, there is no pecling of the cuticle, so characteristic in scarlatina.

Miscarriage.

One or more chills of varying degrees of intensity, a disappearance of the morning sickness, sinking of the breasts,

hemorrhage, bearing down pains, flockes of the decidua (covering of the egg), the expulsion of the foetus before the seventh month is called abortion, after that miscarriage up to the ninth month; missed abortion is not a threatened abortion, the latter is very common at four and a half months, when a woman has threatened abortion she suffers pain, has a bloody discharge and mouth of womb is open, an abortion may be threatened and averted, and pregnancy go on in a healthy way, there might be an abortion in the case of twins, one aborted and the other go on to development, if the foetus alone, or the entire ovum (egg) alone, comes away, the woman has miscarried or aborted, it may not be complete, but imperfect, the ovum may come away alone, without the membrane, or the afterbirth, or only a portion come away, this is always dangerous, as it is liable to give rise to hemorrhage or blood poisoning, when a woman has a missed miscarriage, or abortion from a fright or blows, the foetus dies, the symptoms of pregnancy are arrested, bloody oozing from womb, the waters will dry up or get absorbed, the contents of the womb shrivel up and become mumified. The womb diminishes in size, but its contents remain to the full time, when they are expelled, unexpectedly, while standing or riding, and the mass shriveled up in a bundle, usually fresh, of a brown color with the foetus in the center, is expelled.

Migraine, or Sick Headache,

The attack begins suddenly with pain which is usually fixed to one spot such as the temple, or one eye or the whole side of the head, pain dull, sickening and throbbing, sometimes extremely sharp and violent, tenderness of the scalp, heat about the head, aggravated by lying down, patient is pale, chilly, feels ill, vomiting sets in followed by sleep which brings much relief.

Milk Fever.

Patient seized suddenly with severe rigors, her teeth chatter, a sensation of cold water running down her spine, the breasts are swollen and sensitive, chill gives way to a hot stage, which may last to twelve hours, headache, pain in the limbs, dry tongue, sometimes delirium, breast become hard and knotty and very painful, then comes the sweating stage, when patient feels relieved milk flows freely, breasts become soft and temperature falls.

Morphinism.

Exaltation, face either suffused or cyanosed (blue) pupils contracted, skin dry and warm, breathing slow, deep, becoming stertorous, patient apparently unconscious, but may be aroused by shaking, or shouting in his ear, he may now recover or a third stage that of prostration comes on, the coma is now profound, and it may be impossible to arouse the patient, pupils contracted to the size of a pin head, patient lies in a death like sleep, he may recover or death set in from failure of respiration.

Mumps.

Fever, debility, pain in the head, back and limbs, inflammation with pain and swelling over one or both parotids, stiffness of jaw, some soreness in swelling, reaches its height in four days and then declines, lasting about a week in all.

Nasal Catarrh.

The chief characteristic of nasal catarrh, one of the most loathsome, contagious and infectious germ diseases, are languor, lassitude, debility, pain in the limbs, headache with a sense of tightness across the forehead, excessive purulent dischange from the nostrils, or trickling down

the throat (which creates hawking) or the discharge may dry up and becomes impacted in the nostrils, if inflammation spreads upwards it will cause deafness, if downwards hoarseness, if still further down symptoms of bronchitis with constant hawking, cough and spitting.

Neuralgia.

Violent paroxysmal pain either in the trunk or branch of a nerve, of a shooting character, intercostal that is along the nerve between the ribs; of the heart, (see under Angina pectoris;) if it affects the nerve of a muscle, it causes contraction, which gathers the muscles into a knot, pain is agonizing, the cramp, contraction or spasm may last a few hours, and may affect the same nerve over and over again.

Nettle Rash, Urticaria, or Rising Hives.

A rash appears with a sudden burst all over the body in the shape of irregular wheels accompanied by sensation of stinging, itching, burning like those produced by the stinging of a nettle, or the wheels may take the form of streaks, ovals or irregular shaped patches, liable to disappear almost suddenly, leaving no trace behind, scratching aggravates the itching and brings out fresh wheals, urticaria may take the form of simple roundish, red patches, or it may be white, or a buff copper color, the disease is of a nervous origin.

Nightmare.

Patient in sleep feels an oppression, a weight about the stomach and breast, he groans, is in great distress, dreads suffocation, he fancies himself in danger and tries to escape but cannot move, he imagines himself to fall or drown or eaten by wild beasts, it is caused by indigestion.

Opium and Tobacco Habit.

The opium or morphine habit is generally created by the physician prescribing opium or morphine for the relief of pain, but ladies have found out that it gives brilliancy to the eyes, its use at first is not incompatible with great intellectual efforts and thought, but by and by, when it makes its dreadful ravages into the brain, muscle and gland it is the most persistent and destructive of all habits, it over-stimulates and thus exhausts giving rise to the most feeble form of languor and despair, it atrophies the brain, so that the victim is dull and stupid, it causes sterilty, drying up of the very foundation of life and causing a human wreck fearful to behold.

The tobacco habit is one of great importance to our people, to whom from mere babies to a short old age it is of very general use, it relaxes and enfeebles the muscular system, like the heart and stomach, it exhausts the base of the brain, gives rise to hoarseness or paralysis of the faculty of speech, take alcohol and tobacco in their joint action, they dwarf and atrophy the brain, cause tubercle in the user and his offsprings; they fret, whittle down overstimulated victims, and under these two habits it is difficult to say what new forms of degradation and disease may not be produced.

Ovaries, (Inflammation.)

Shock with pain over the region of the ovary, generally on the left side, aggravated by pressure or movement with aching or numbness or pain in the inside of the thighs with rigors and a fever, tongue coated, pulse wiry, vomiting, restlessness, urine scanty, scalding, patient lies on back with knees drawn up, bearing down pains like labor pains, bladder irritable, passage from bowels give great distress, ovary can be detected swollen,

puffed up, inflammation may subside or suppuration set in and the abcess will break and pus discharged through the vagina or rectum, or in unfavorable cases into the peritoneal cavity giving rise to peritonitis and death, when openings form the case becomes very tedious, opening and closing again and again; ovarian cysts from dropsy become enormously enlarged, so as to fill up the entire abdominal cavity and the diagnose is a very difficult one.

Paralysis.

Partial or complete loss of sensibility, or of motion, or of both in any part of the body.

Paraplegia.

Paralysis of the lower half of the body comes on slowly with great weakness, numbness and tingling of the feet and legs. These symptoms increase until there is a total loss of sensibility and motion in lower extremities, paralysis of the bladder and sphincter muscles of the rectum.

Hemiplegia.

Paralysis of one half of the body extending from the crown of the head clear down through the median line, involving one side, leg and arm, half of the face, tongue. It is spoken of as a paralytic stroke, circulation imperfect, tongue protruding, point turned toward the affected side, cheek drops loosely, mouth is drawn to one side, the arm is always more paralyzed than the leg and recovers more slowly, limbs are soft and flabby, mental faculties are more or less damaged. The paralytic stroke has his origin in the base of the brain on the side opposite from the one paralyzed, a tendency to shed tears ; where muscles waste case is hopeless ; where the leg regains power first case is very hopeful, whereas, if the arm before the leg, always unfavorable.

Peritonitis.

Violent chills, severe sharp lancinating pains over the entire abdomen, high fever, quick pulse, abdomen swells, becomes tender, even sensitive to the pressure of bed clothes, patient lies on back with knees bent, legs drawn up, abdomen becomes more enlarged, tense and hot, tympanitic motionless in respiration, features become sharp, tongue sharp pointed, dry nausea, vomiting, constipation, skin dry and burning, respiration hurried, hiccough; duration of disease about one week. If perforation takes place patient cannot live over forty-eight hours. If the case runs into a chronic curse, the treatment is the same.

Periostitis.

If there is an inflammation of the fibrous tissue of a bone it will be easily recognized by the lancinating pain, heat, redness of the skin and history of the case.

Pericarditis.

In inflammation of the bag in which the heart lays there is a high fever, sharp pains in the pericardium (cover of the heart) pain in the head, back, calves of legs, rigors, coated tongue, pain runs through the shoulder and upwards to the left collar bone, down the left arm, the action of the heart becomes violent, irregular, difficulty of breathing, inability to lie on left side, great giddiness, noises in the ear, bleeding from nose, extreme debility, cough, fainting, fits, spasms or convulsions.

Phthisis, Consumption, or Tuberculosis.

Acute phthisis pulmonalis commences suddenly, with slight rigors, fever, rapid pulse, difficulty of breathing, cough, bleeding from the lungs, hoarseness, loss of voice, profuse sweating, diarrhoea, rapid emaciation, tubercle being only effused on the bronchial mucous membrane

called laryngeal consumption; the other form of consumption is the most common where the germ tubercle affects the upper lobe of the left lung, spreading downwards; the germs of tubercle may be deposited in the nerve centres, coat of stomach and bowels, or in the mesenterio glands, with languor, lassitude, debility, with increased heat, pulse to one hundred, emaciation, protuberant eyeballs, clubbed nails, loss of hair, cough at first dry, later expectorations, difficulty of breathing, spitting of blood, night sweats, red flush on cheeks, burning sensation in hands and feet, loss of appetite, weakness of voice, hoarseness or loss of voice, often diarrhoea, a dull aching pain in shoulder blades, in women menses generally suppressed, as the case progresses all the above symptoms become worse and daily more marked, tenderness and oedema of extremities, mental faculties usually remain clear until death.

The germs of tubercle may have lain quiet for many years in the blood, ready to spring into activity the moment conditions favorable for its growth should take place; there must exist in all cases a local weakness, which forms a germ bed, every human being must have either inhaled the microbe tubercle from his fellow man or swallowed it in milk or other food, and the reason we are not all affected is simply the fact that our vital force is good, we are not lacking resisting power, persons who lose flesh or lose tone should not prognosticate an hour, should not wait for night sweats and cough to appear, or until lung consolidation takes place, the tubercular diathesis must exist in the individual, either inherited or acquired.

Phinosis.

In children and adults, there is the long contracted foreskin, which gives rise to obstruction in urinating, resembling stricture or stone in the bladder, in some cases

an inability to urinate, in adults the swelling, elongation and contraction are generally due to masturbation, gonorrhea, chancres, and causes often great swelling, so that the foreskin can not be drawn back over the head of the organ; in paraphimosis the foreskin can not be drawn forward over the head of the same.

Pleurisy.

The pleura is the covering of the lung and inner surface of the thorax, and if inflammation sets in there will be pain in head, back and calves of leg, chilliness, rigor and a fever, with hot dry skin, cheeks flushed, quick pulse, increased frequency of respiration, accute lancinating pain in the side, called a stitch or catch, below the nipple, the stitch or pain is aggravated by expansion of the lung in inspiration, coughing, or moving, or lying on affected side, and by pressure, a harsh dry cough, with frothy expectoration, scanty and high colored urine, duration of an attack should be only a few days, but effusion of serum may take place to the amount of several pints, when excessive it compresses the lung, suspends its function, displaces the heart, distends the chest and is then called hydrothorax; patient not able to lie down comfortable; acute pleurisy may also run into chronic pleurisy and must be treated accordingly.

Pneumonia, or Inflammation of the Lung, or Lung Fever, or Winter Fever.

Pneumonia has three stages, and runs in the following symptoms: Great nervous prostration, with pain in the head, back, calves of legs, with cough, shortness of breath, rusty sputum, or streaks of blood, restlessness, violent rigor, high fever, flush on cheeks, nostrils dilated, tongue brown coated, nausea, great thirst, loss of appetite, cough becomes worse, pain in the affected lung, distressed breath-

ing, sometimes delirum; later on all the above symptoms aggravated with blueness of the skin, coma or delirium, bronchial breathing, lung solidly caked up, and last about a week, if patient does not die then we have a complete change of symptoms in this last stage, fever abates, heat, pulse and respiration very low, profuse sweats, and it looks as if amelioration was taking place, but there is the grave process of suppuration of the lung, thick, ropy, tenacious pus is expectorated, incessant cough, air enters the substance of the lung again and a healthy murmur is restored, often cases take on a typhoid condition, the tongue will become of buff leather color, parchy, or red like raw beef, with elevation of papilæ, diarrhoea, sordes on the gum, eyes sunken, nostrils pinched, face white, gurgling in right iliac (above the groin) by pressure a tympamitic state of the abdomen; for chronic pneumonia the same treatment as for acute attacks.

Poisoning, Internally.

(Either by Metallic, Vegetable or Animal Poisoning.)

Complains of burning pain, a sense of constriction of the mouth, throat and gullet, pain over stomach, increased by pressure, nausea vomiting, great thirst, distension of the whole abdomen, purging, if not relieved all symptoms increase in severity, inflammatory fever sets in, or collapse, pulse rapid, small, skin bathed in perspiration, now warm, now cold and clammy, patient may never rally, or he may die in convulsions.

Powder Stains.

A bluish discoloration of the skin, face or hands and arms, from the explosion of shooting powder.

Pruritus,

An indescribable itching affecting the whole or a portion of the body, generally local, an obstinate malady in women pruritus of the vulva depends on uterine disease, pruritus ani (rectum) of middle aged people on microbe evolution; pruritus senile (of old people) not curable.

Psoriasis.

Dry scales of the skin, slightly raised, red patches covered by white, shining opaque scales, which often come off in great numbers, so that patient on waking in the morning finds his bed full of little branny orticles, when the scales are rubbed off, a dry and red surface is left.

Purpura.

(Spotted Fever.)

Lassitude, faintness, great prostration, pains in the limbs, small blood spots on the body in the acute stage, in a chronic case the patches are quite large.

Puerperal Fever, or Childbed Fever.

Which is contagious and infection is ushered in with rigors and fever, a full, hard, rapid pulse, occasional vomiting, great debility, suppression of the secretion of milk, pain and tenderness of the abdomen about the umbilicus, increased by pressure, some patients complain of great pain, great tenderness with great constitutional disturbance; these coming on a few days after delivery in some high fever, in others a peritoneal inflammation preceding the fever, the acute stage continues for a few days, during this time the rigors are severe, the skin hot, at some periods clammy, abdomen becomes tumid, and susceptible of great pain from the slightest pressure, the tongue is white, respiration short and quick, countenance anxious, signs of abdominal inflammation.

The progress of the disease is rapid, often fatal inside of forty-eight hours, it is a blood poisoning disease.

Pyaemia.

A contagious and infectious disease produced by pus, poisoning is marked by decided rigors, followed by a great rise in the temperature of the body, being out of all proportions to the phenomena of chill, this is followed by profuse sweats, great irritability, heart failure, with at first a small wiry pulse, latterly intermittent, skin and eyes assume a yellow tinge, later on jaundice, the breath sweat, sickly odor, tongue, white, dry, fissured, later glazed, brown sordes on teeth, nausea, vomiting, great thirst, abcesses on all the internal organs, followed by dull apathy, delirium, labored respiration, face of a leaden color.

Remittent Fever.

Languor, lassitude, debility, mental depression, headache, followed by high fever, vomiting, sometimes jaundice, delirium, pulse frequent and full, tongue dry and furred, sense of pain over stomach, with signs of pulmonary congestion, great difficulty of breathing, a feeling of oppression at the chest, cough, urine high colored and scanty, length of remission varies from six to twelve hours, and from twelve to twenty-four hours, at the end of which time the feverish excitement increases preceded by chilliness and a rigor, remission usually occurs in the morning and gets worse towards evening; the disease may run on for some fourteen or fifteen days and end in an attack of sweating, or merge into typoid or spinal meningitis, the bilious type of intermittent and remittent requires very nearly the same treatment.

Rhinitis.

Patients frequently complain of headache, pressure over the eyebrows, impaired power of hearing, with noises in the head, along with these there is often catarrh, difficulty in swallowing, dryness of the throat, with a constant desire to clear it, the general appearance is that of scrofula, the secretion of the nasal mucous membrane is scanty, dries in the form of crusts in the nose, and are expelled by violent efforts, the crusts emit a pungent nauseating odor or putrefication.

Rheumatism.

A microbial blood disease, in the acute form either vital power is greatly shattered or the aggregation of germs is great for we have rigors, fever, rapid full-bounding pulse, with local joint pain, or in some white fibrous tissue, symptoms are extremely variable, temperature high, pain very great, coma, delirium, profuse sour-smelling fetid sweats, urine high specific gravity, tongue heavily coated, breath sour smelling; the fever is of a continued type, corresponds to the ratio of germ growth. The heart is affected in about seventy-five per cent. of all cases and the cause of death in nearly all cases is heart trouble, acute rheumatism most common among males, chronic rheumatism presents the same condition, receives different names from the locality of the irritation, as "neuralgia" when it attack the nerves, "lumbago" when the muscles of the loins are affected, "sciatica" when the sheath of the great sciatic nerve is involved, "pleurodynia" when the pleura and intercostal space (between the ribs) is implicated, in some cases the pains are worse at night being aggravated by the warmth of the bed, in others, warmth affords the greatest relief.

Rickets.

A disease of childhood of general malnutrition with peculiar changes in the bones, the signs of the onset of rickets are, profuse sweating of the head, face and upper part of chest, increased during sleep, a strong desire to be cool at night and a peculiar tenderness of the body when moved or pressed, side by side with these signs there is general debility and emaciation, skin pale and flabby, bowels irregularly, motions are offensive and the appetite is often ravenous, the cutting of the teeth is delayed and if the child has already begun to walk it now ceases to do so, sits "all in a heap," suggesting to its mother that the back is growing out, child is dull, languid, though peevish and restless; in a short time the ends of the long bones become enlarged, first noticed at the wrists, the head is large, out of all proportion to the face, the breast is thrown forward pigeon breast, the general symptoms continue, the child is old looking, appetite lost, abdomen enlarged, ossification of the softened bones now proceeds, and child becomes deformed.

Rosacea.

A rose rash resembling measles, but there is no watering at the eyes and nostrils neither is there cough; the skin is mottled, patches being of no great size and irregular shape, rash fades in from three to six days.

Rotheln, or German Measles.

No watery eyes but red, fever, chilliness, drowsiness, skin full, tense and raised with a papular rash, spreading over the whole body, becoming plotches of a rosy hue, highly contagious and infectious, seldom lasts longer than three days.

Scarlet Fever, or Scarlatina.

A highly infectious and contagious germ disease, in scarlatina simplex the symptoms are a latent period of from four to six days with languor, lassitude, debility, pain in head, back, calves of legs and rigors and fever, on the second day the eruption appears in the form of lots of minute dots of a bright scarlet color, which rapidly diffuses itself over the entire body, and terminates on the fifth day by leaving a scurf on the face and trunk, while on the hands and feet large flakes of skin (cuticle) peel off before eruption spreads over the body, the mucous membrane of the mouth and tonsils becomes affected, tongue covered with a thick white fur, through which red papillaes project, as the fur cleans off, tongue presents a strawberry appearance.

In scarlatina anginosa the symptoms are more violent, vomiting, delirium, prostration, palate and tonsils become greatly swollen and covered with a dirty yellowish or grayish lymph, sometimes the neck is swollen also, sometimes there are cases where no eruption appears, and still the skin is peeling off; in malignant scarlatina it assumes a typhoid state, great disturbances of the brain, convulsions, muttering, delirium, sordes on teeth, fetid breath, cracked dark brown coated tongue, gangrene often sets in, and there will be suppuration on tonsils, nose, ears and eyes, the rash is purple or livid, rash generally in this condition never appears; a fatal termination on third or fourth day; the ear suffers mostly in scarlatina from the ingress of the microbes into the eustachian tube, leaving deafness behind, also dropsy is a sequel to scarlatina, and it can be safely said that a patient with a bad case of the disease is a perfect pest house.

Scabies.

An animal parasites penetrates the epidermis, forming a furrow in which its eggs are laid; the male lives on the

surface, from the irritation set up by the parasite and by scratching, vestules, papules and pustules are formed grouped together in every variety, severe itching, worse at night when warm in bed; its favorite situation the front of the wrist, the intervals between the fingers and toes, the palms of the hands, soles of the feet, pudenda and buttocks.

Scurvy.

Pale face, and bloated, eyes and lips have a dirty hue, gums spongy, livid and bleed easy, teeth loose, breath very offensive, pain in legs, limbs very feeble, joints stiff, unable for any exertion, difficulty of breathtng, skin dry and harsh, oftentimes puckered, with patches or spots of brown, blue, black or livid blue, feet and legs become oedematous.

Shingles.

The first symptom of shingles (herpeszoster) is pain before any eruption appears, somewhere in the neighborhood of a nerve implicated, a burning sensation, or gnawing, stabbing beneath the skin, shingles may appear on any part of the body but generally around the body like a girdle, after pains continue for a few days red pin's-head sized papules appear in groups, the contents of the vesicles assume a milky aspect, dry up inside of ten days and peel off.

Smallpox, or Variola.

Period of incubation lasts twelve days, during which time there is languor, lassitude,debility, pain in the head, in the loins, and calves of the legs, with persistent vomiting, on the ninth day a gritty feeling can be detected in the skin, following these a rigor and fever for three days, during which time pains continue, but vomiting cease, at the end of the third day of fever peculiar eruptions of pim-

ples appear on the face, then on the neck and wrists, secondly on the trunk and lastly on the lower extremities, the pimples have first a hard, shotty feel, then present vesicles on the summit, which gradually expand, on the eighth day of the eruption an inflammatory circle forms around the vesicles and their contents becomes purulent, the vesicles ripen into pustules on the ninth day when they break and form crusts or scabs, in from five to nine days more, these scabs fall off; sometimes a rash appears on the mucous lining of the nose, mouth, throat, eyes and ears, marked by delirium and convulsion, in malignant cases death sets in on the fourth or sixth day.

Snake Bites.

Inflammation of the skin and tissues around the wound, intense pain in the bite wound, prostration, faintness, feebleness of pulse, bilious vomitings, difficulty of breathing, profuse sweating, jaundice, convulsions.

Spasms, Inward Fits.

Occurs usually in children under two or three years of age, attacks come on during sleep and the next day the child may be seemingly well, except for a little hoarseness and cough, waste no time to see whether the heart has or has not stopped after the fit, when child appears seemingly dead, and give him a change of recovery by artificial respiration. (See Asphyxia.)

Spasms of the Bladder.

There is either suppression or dribbling of urine, when there is retention, with urgent desire to urinate and tenes nuus (desire to stool) with inability to do so, suffering is great, if of long duration may terminate fatally.

Spasms of Infants.

Consists in a peculiar, involuntary, rapid bowing forward of the head and in some cases of the whole body, the bowings are repeated in quick succession, one following another, occurring every day. usually worse in the morning, or when awaking from sleep.

Spleen, Enlarged.

The enlarged organ mainly extends downwards and inwards towards the pelvis and umbilicus and may form a tumor of immense size, with protrusion of the abdominal walls; it follows the respiratory motion of the diaphragm, is movable and shifts its position according to the posture of the body.

Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Emission.

1. Nocturnal emissions, attended with an erection, pleasurable sensation.

2. Emissions during the day from physical causes, diminished sensation, and no erection.

3. Spermatorrhea proper, with a continual flow of semen, without erection, sensation, or during urination or at stool.

The first form belongs to single men, who live a moral life, have a sound healthy nervous system, after the age of puberty, suffering slightly sometimes from an ungratified sexual instinct; in the second class we have a clear case of nervous bankruptcy, combined with weakness of the genital organs, in such cases friction of the clothes, the crossing of the legs, horse back or bicycle riding, driving on rough roads, reading libidious dime novels, attending variety theaters. looking at indecent pictures, or the bust of a woman excites in their mind lascivious ideas, and emissions, if there is an erection it is but partial, as the organ is flabby and flaccid.

In the third class there is a true condition of seminal incontinence, there is a leakage all the time, a passive loss, without the concurrence of the organism, an irritable weakness of the seminal vessels and dilatation, with atony of the ejaculatory ducts; spermatic fluid escaping all the time and the spermatozoa are so feeble, so infertile, that they die in their escape and we have the passive loss of barren semen; a result from the inflammation of the prostate from masturbation. Gonorrhea, bicycle riding, lifting heavy weights, emissions increase, erections become most feeble, general nervous debility, pain in the back of the head, dilated pupils, mental incapacity, dullness of perception, impairment of memory. Vertigo, weakness of vision, trembling of the limbs, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, dyspeptic symptoms, patient becomes progressively worse; he broods over his lost vitality, which passes into hypochondriasis, epilepsy, chorea, ataxia, insanity or other nervous disorders.

Styes.

A small boil at the edge of the eyelid, with great fetor of the breath, brown-coated tongue, constipation, slight fever.

Stomach, Ulcers.

Pain over stomach, tenderness constantly, but more so after eating; increases till stomach is emptied by vomiting; pain sometimes extends to the back, very profuse vomiting of blood is a frequent symptom, bowels constipated, general nutrition suffers, with more or less dyspeptic ailments.

Stomach, Cramps.

Patient tosses or rolls about with severe pain at the pit of the stomach, which comes on suddenly, is of a griping or twisting character, and is markedly relieved by firm

pressure or vomiting; prostration, clammy sweats, small pulse and palpitation.

Stomatitis, or Trush.

A common disorder of children in connection with digestive derangements, sometimes met with in adults, the tongue and membrane of the mouth become covered with flaky white spots and patches, the mouth is hot and sore, the saliva dribbles away, and in infants, diarrhoea with acid green stools often co-exists, causing inflammation around the rectum and part of the buttocks

Sterility in Men.

A man having no semen at all, or at the best unproductive semen, may be due to disease of the testes, with no testes, or to malformations, if the parts are mutilated in early life, he may have an erection but is absolutely impotent and sterile, when the testes are retained in the abdomen, they may have erections and perform the sexual act but they emit a fluid, thin, watery, devoid of spermatozoa, besides, the quantity, quality and composition of the semen, may be altered by sexual excesses, masturbation, exhausting diseases, inflammation of the prostate. There may be an entire absence of spermatozoa in the fluid, induced by grief, worry, struggle, nervous, bankruptcy, masturbators suffer from emissions, veneral excesses, ungratified desires with no spermatozoa, or if any be present they are motionless; in men with sexual perversion, the semen is incapable of pregnating the ovum; the semen of men, after fifty years of age, becomes less and less charged with spermatozoa hence their impotence; in women sterility may result from mechanical obstruction, from disease of the womb, or from constitutional disturbances.

Stricture of the Urethra.

Among the earliest symptoms is the retention of a few drops of urine in the canal, the bladder becomes irritable with efforts to urinate, there is a discharge of mucous, itching, heat and pain in making water, the stream of urine becomes forked, spiral or scattered, which grows worse until the water is voided drop by drop.

St. Vitus' Dance, Chorea.

Nearly one half of the cases of chorea are due to defects in our high pressure system of education, over-schooling produces a nerve shock, peculiarly liable to affect the nervous system of children whose brain is underfed; this disease which affects more girls than boys comes on by nervous depression and debility, the involuntary motions begin by slight twitching of the muscles of the face, then other muscles become affected, and one or more limbs, features often contorted and twisted, articulation impaired, one half of the body more affected than the other, irregular action ceases during sleep; in severe cases the patient leaps, dances or whirls like a top, in fact they contort their bodies and muscles in almost every imaginable shape.

Sun Stroke.

Gives rise to faintness, a craving for water, heat and dryness of the skin, high temperature or coldness, great nervous depression, vertigo, pulse feeble, later on stupor, patient cannot be roused, face becomes pallid, vomiting, coma, great difficulty of breathing, contracted pupils, in some cases more listlessness and stupidity, head feeling strange, yet in a few hours death; in other cases the individual has sudden fallen down insensible, made one or two gasps and dies in a state of syncope.

Syphilis.

Whenever sexual intercourse is loose and varied few women among many men there takes place a change, a degradation of the living elements in the nutrition of the genital organs of both sexes into a diseased germ, the growth of the true syphilitic germ in the blood depends on the degree of vital force he possesses; if vital force is good its growth may be retarded, it will remain latent, but if not it will grow rapidly, the living germ can enter the body in many ways, as by towels, drinking vessels, breath, sweat, saliva, kissing, close contact, as in sleeping, through air, water, milk, clothing, cushions, articles handled in ordinary use, from parent to child, neither primary nor secondary states existing; of all forms of venerial disease "gonorrhea" is the most common; the venerial disease consists of two distinct germs, one immature, the other a full-fledged microbe; the former gives rise to a gonorrhea, and a soft noninfecting chancre, the latter to specific suppurative inflammation on membrane and skin called a pock or pustules, the germ of syphilis attacks every part of the body, skin, membrane, bone, brain, lungs, etc.; in everyday life, the spread of this germ either in the urethra, vagina, male genital organs, is generally through a scratch, abrasion, or fissure, of the skin or membrane, from the moment that the germ enters the body, syphilis is a contagious and infectious disease, whether it be latent or active; and an endless train of symptoms make their appearance, various forms of ulceration, debility, fever, nocturnal pains, headache, nose bleeding, hair drops out, nails crumble, ulceration of tongue, decay of bones, gummy deposits of the skin; syphilitic eruptions over the whole body, the sexual organs generally and literally rotten partially away, in fact there is no other disease which in destruction can rank with the pox or syphilis.

Syncope, or Sinking Spell.

Depression of the heart, temperature falls, the skin is pale, cold and clammy, the features are pinched and drawn, respiration slow, very slow, hiccough, vomiting, noises in the ear, dimness of sight and extreme debility, mental condition varies, it may be clear, or insensibility may be partial or complete.

Tape Worm.

A parasite of the human intestinal tract and produces languor, lassitude, debility, a dark circle around the eyes and mouth, fetid breath, transverse fissures on the tongue, livid complexion or else pale and doughy, dilated pupils, vertigo, nausea, often vomiting, a feeling as if there was something alive in the bowels with a sense of weight, a biting sensation at pit of stomach, abdomen swells and subsides at intervals, appetite may be capricious, usually voracious, the presence of the parasite may by reflex irritation give rise to convulsive tremors, spasms, epilepsy, small portions of the worm pass off like gourd seeds.

Tetanus, or Lock Jaw.

Spasmotic contraction of the muscles of the face, throat, trunk and extremities, angles of mouth drawn outward and upward, muscles of neck, back and abdomen hard, tense, contracted, spasms never entirely cease, except during sleep, aggravated every hour or so, increased cramps lasting for a few minutes and then partially subsiding, patient sometimes rests on the back of the head and heels and body is in the shape of an arch, by and by the nerves become affected, frightful suffering by tetanic spasms, face pale or as white as snow, brows contracted, skin on forehead corrugated, eyes fixed and prominent, sometimes suffused with tears, nostrils dilated, teeth exposed, and fea-

tures fixed in a grin; respiration difficult, pain in pit of stomach, great thirst, but agony increased by attempts to swallow, pulse feeble, temperature slightly raised, skin covered with perspiration, patient can not sleep or only a few minutes, intellect remains clear and unaffected.

Throat Sore.

A common disease of tubercular subjects, there is hoarseness, or soreness, or the ulcerations are due to the inroad of germs, neither pain nor much fever.

Thirst.

A sensation indicating a necessity on the part of the system for an increased supply of water, the sensation is referred to the back of the throat, is not a purely local feeling as it is proved by the fact, that it can not be allayed by the swallowing of water, unless the fluid reaches the stomach to be absorbed, it is present in all fevers, diarrhoea, loss of blood, cholera, gastritis, diabetes, vomiting, on account of the loss of fluid from the system.

Tonsilitis.

Languor, lassitude, rigors and a fever of a pretty high grade, tonsils become sore, tender, painful, red, hot and swollen, pain and difficulty in swallowing, return of liquids through the nostrils in attempting to swallow, pain through the ears and deafness, throat filled with mucus which gives rise to hawking and spitting, tonsils often can be seen at the root of tongue.

Tongue, Inflammation.

Fever, nervous depression, pain, heat, redness and swelling, tongue becomes very deep red color and so swollen that it fills and protrudes out of the mouth, comes on

quickly and is often attended with urgent symptoms. My last case of this kind has been a lady who had all her teeth extracted by a dentist under the "No pain" treatment, the dentist injected hypodermically "otontunder" and "eucaine," and after about three hours the patient came nearly dying from suffocation, her tongue did swell up so enormously that not a knife blade could be inserted between teeth, resp. gums and tongue, at the same time a velvety like fur of a brown color covered the whole organ.

Trichinosis.

A few hours after eating raw pork, containing the parasites there will be nausea, vomiting, lassitude, debility, undefined prostration, these symptoms last about one week, when pain, stiffness in all the joints and muscles supervene, oedema of the face, chills, fever, great thirst, diarrhoea, fetid perspiration, patient lies on his back like one paralyzed, any attempt to move the swollen muscles creates pains, sleep is impossible, swelling of the feet which proceeds upwards, in about the fourth week extreme exhaustion, appetite returns, all bad systems gradually diminish and disappear, patient returns to health; sickness and reconvalescence lasts a few months; death may occur at any time.

Tuberculosis.

As the tuberculer bacilli eat up the pabulum of the blood, there is always great debility, indigestion, torpid liver, defective secretion, paleness and whiteness of the skin, general feebleness, with rapidity of pulse, the debility and loss of flesh are progressive, correspond with germ evolution, generally there is a dryness of hair, puffiness of the face, swelling of the lips and nostrils, discharge from the ears, eruptions of the skin, enlargement of tonsils, glands of the neck and throat, fetid odors from the axilla,

groin, feet, nervous bankruptcy, a human being may live along to a good old age, his blood loaded down with tubercular bacilli, but always with a feeble vital force, more or less complains of ailments and sickness will accompany him, and his offsprings will be not much better off.

Tympanitis.

Distension of the abdomen by air, extreme discomfort, actual suffering and great distress, a feeling as if the abdomen must burst, difficulty of breathing, palpitation of the heart, partial suppression of the urine.

Typhoid Fever.

Usually a period of incubation from ten to fourteen or even twenty one days in which langor, lassitude, debility make their appearance with headache, white face, pain in back and calves of the legs, nausea, diarrhea and chillness, rigors recur from time to time with an aching all over, there may be vertigo, deafness, bleeding from the nose, loss of appetite, nervous, irritable, nostrils pinched, flush on cheek, tongue first white with red edges, later buff dry or brown, sores on gums, small wiry pulse, temperature higher in the evening. These symptoms slowly become aggravated and emaciation is great. At the end of the second week the typhoid rash, colored spots on the chest and abdomen, appears in about twelve per cent. After the middle of the second week tympanitis gurgling in the right iliac fossa, a little above the groin on the right side, on pressure in quick succession, diarrhea, stools like pea soup, profuse sweating, delirium, picking of the bedclothes, hiccough, noise in the ears, deafness, muscular pains, bedsores, hemorhage from the bowels, perforation of the bowels with fatal peritonitis, congestion of kidneys or pneumonia, the latter is the most comon sequel of typhoid fever; duration from two to three weeks, still some cases run to five and six weeks. It may terminate in recovery, paralysis or death

Typhus Fever.

Period of incubation or shock from a few days to ten or twelve, during which time there is bleeding from the nose, or deafness with great debility, headache, pain in the back or limbs, then rigors, dry heated skin, flushed face, dull, heavy aspect, stupor, thirst, constipation, and prostration. About the fifth day a measly looking rash appears on abdomen, chest and back but especially over the breasts, skin dusky, sometimes rash lasts until the end of fever, during the first week never any diarrhoea, tongue coated brown, and dry, in the second week great prostration, muscular twitchings, delirium, coma or convulsions, danger is greatly increased by an attack of bronchitis, pleurisy or pneumonia, after a critical sleep and sweat patient is on the road to convalescence, the fatal period is from the ninth to the twelfth day, duration is from fourteen to twenty-one days.

Vaginitis.

Begins generally in the lower part of the vagina, with swelling, intense redness, and dryness of the labia, vulva and vagina, there is great heat and burning pain, difficulty in making water, pain at stool, sense of weight in pelvis, backache and pain down the thighs, into the hips up the spine and into the head; dullness alternating with heat, in about two days pain, redness and swelling spread over the whole vaginal cavity and soon there is a profuse discharge, green or yellowish in color, in about twenty days swelling subsides, discharge becomes less, and patient is well or it gets chronic.

Varicocele.

A dilated, tortous, relaxed, knotty hard condition of the spermatic cord in the scrotum of the male, feels like a bag of worms, dilate on coughing, diminish on lying down,

gives rise to burning, aching in and along the cord and testicles, great dragging in the back with partial or total impotency; gives rise to seminal weakness, shattered mind, wasting of testes and dribbling away of the semen; in female bunches of distended veins can be seen around the urethra, large and small labia, they complain of pain passing back into the rectum, cause straining and bearing down, so that piles soon appear, the womb suffers from congestion, the bladder is irritated extending up from the urethrae causing retention of urine, the pain attending the act of making water is often fearful.

Veins, Inflammation.

The moment inflammation of the coats of a vein set in there is pain along the course of the vein, the vessel becomes thick, cordy, swollen and a streak of redness appears along the entire course of the affected vessel first extending to the elbow, then up the arm, there are rigors and flying pains, when suppuration and abcess take place the coats of the vein ulcerate and break, in some cases a clot is carried from the vein to the heart and causes sudden death.

Veins, Varicose.

In a well marked case of "varicose veins" the inner surface of the lower limb, from foot to groin is studded with a number of soft, bluish swellings, varying in size and shape, formed by the dilated condition of the large vein, the skin over these blood tumors is very thin and distended, there is stiffness and aching pains in the limb, skin about the ankles is puffy and marked by purple patches of small veins, the feet are cold and the toes of a bluish color, skin of the limb is dry, shining, and itches, in old people and of long standing large ulcers form on the lower limb and give sometimes endless suffering, hemorrhages and a limping gait.

Vertigo.

Swimming in the head, specks or spots before the eyes, noises or ringing in the ears, a transitory state of giddiness, a whirling or falling, surrounding objects appearing to be in motion, headache, nausea; it is often a precursor of apoplexy and paralysis, generally a brain disease.

Whooping Cough.

A contagious and infectious germ disease which gives rise to the symptoms of a common cold or catarrh with a little cough at first, cough becomes more troublesome and a little glairy fluid is brought up from the chest, in about a week or ten days the child will have the characteristic whoop, cough comes on by spells, is more severe by night, before each attack comes on the child clings to its nurse or mother, sits in an erect position, face flushed, and often a few deep inspirations and hard coughing, the child raises a little glairy fluid or is vomiting, they are from twenty to thirty coughing spells in twenty-four hours, still in mild cases about four to six, the symptoms last about four weeks and then the cough abates getting less and less, in most cases there is some bronchitis attending this complaint, whooping cough can not be made out, until the whoop appears, complications and bleeding from the mouth and nose, eyes getting bloodshot, child emaciated and ultimately from mere exhaustion dies.

Womb, Hemorrhage.

Debility is the prime cause and symptoms, otherwise the hemorrhage might be brought on from violent emotions, desires, affections, passions, sorrow, worry, repeated abortions, sponges, rings, pessaries, excessive sexual congress, lactation, overwork, lifts, strains, inflammation, ulceration, warts, tumors, cancer, etc.

Womb, Prolaps or Falling.

Displacement either forward, backward or straight downward, there is a whitish discharge, (the whites) pain in the back, sense of weight or fullness about pelvis, bearing down pain, irritation of bladder and rectum, vaginal walls dry, cracked or ulcerated, headache on top of head, inability to do any hard manual labor.

Womb, Cancer.

A gone feeling, debility, headache, backache, neck of womb thickened, notched, ulcerated, purulent discharge and fetid odor can be detected some distance from the patient, disorder of stomach, insomnia, constant pain in pelvis, general emaciation, bleeding from the womb to fearful hemorrhages; patient not able to be about it, disease kills early, after operations of the womb patient will not live over four years.

Womb, Inflammation.

Should the shock come on the womb during the menstrual period, or during the lochial discharge (after confinement) the flow is suddenly arrested, there is sharp lancinating pain in the womb followed by rigors and fever of a high grade, patient lies on back, knees drawn up, eyes look sunken, features anxious, tongue coated, pulse rising, great tenderness over womb, a sense of fulness and weight, there is throbbing above pubes, a desire to stool with straining, nausea and vomiting, the mouth of the womb is hot, congested, patulous sensitive, of a scarlet red color; the secretions acrid, first watery then bloody, mucous discharge, pain becomes cutting over womb increased by pressure of the hand or bed clothes and extends to the rectum and down the front part of the thighs.

Womb, Ulcers.

Simple ulcer, or an excoriation of the lips of the neck of the womb is the simplest form of ulceration, with headache, leucorrhea, pain in pelvis, irritation of ovaries, bearing down, aching in thighs, irregular action of bowels, disordered menstruation, discharge acrid.

(Inflamed Ulcer.)

Increases all the above symptoms, discharge becomes purulent, greenish, pain in the back, great headache, no appetite, dirty sallow hue of skin, mental depression often menorrhage.

(Rodent Ulcer.)

Or eating ulcer, spreading, as it eats away burrows and perforates, complaint is made of heat, pain and discomfort, thin watery discharge, streaked with blood, the constitutional symptoms are those of great prostration, headache, want of appetite, pallor, indigestion, constipation, great physical weakness, pain in the back, thighs, hips, burning pain in womb and attacks of hemorrhages, when vital force is very low, they may eat away the neck and body of the womb, it is often mistaken for cancer; if ulceration attacks the internal cavity it produces abortion, or slight continuous bleedings.

Worms, Seat or Ascarides.

White, thread like, very slender and only from one-fourth of an inch to one inch in length, produce irritation, and intolerable itching and pricking sensation, and often some swelling at the end of the rectum, congestion and inflammation, discharges of blood with straining down pains, or purulent leucorrhea.

Worms, Round.

Resembles the common garden or earth worm, round and white like a goose quill, from six to twelve inches long, their seat is the small intestines, and if present there is pricking and rending pain about the naval, colic, with rumbling noise in the abdomen.

Yellow Fever.

Often ushered in with languor, debility, loss of appetite, giddiness, headache, mental depression, in another class there is prostration from the start, stupor, coma and convulsions, fever rises towards evening, skin hot and dry, eyes congested and painful, face flushed, intense pain in large joints and limbs, vomiting, first slimy then greenish, then black, constant vomiting and retching; tenderness on pressure over stomach, liver, spleen, kidneys, thirst is intolerable, great desire for cold drinks, urine of a dark red color; mental anxiety, sleeplessness, prostration, delirium, skin becomes of a dark brown hue, dark colored blood is effused in patches under the skin, or exudes from the nose, mouth, gums, ears, rectum, there are now all symptoms of a malignant fever with stertorous breathing, involuntary evacuation, difficulty of swallowing, suppressed or bloody urine, death takes place in convulsions, or patient retains his senses to the last. Duration is from three to nine days.

Part III.

MISCELLANEOUS

AND

INDEX.

Remarks for Remembrance.

The action of medicines is modified by sex, age, temperament and diathesis, habits of life, race, and mental impressions.

Women as possessed of more delicate organization than men, rarely require the same dose.

Avoid aloes during pregnancy; sulphuric acid during lactation, and mercury in chlorosis.

Old age and childhood do not bear doses proportionately to manhood and youth, except under urgent circumstances, an opiate should never be administered to an infant. Blisters and leeches make more decided impressions on children than adults,—and the former are especially apt to induce ulceration in the young Per contra, mercury is better borne in childhood (and old age) than in middle life; it is all but impossible to salivate a child under ten years of age. The following is the scale of doses employed at Guy's Hospital, London, one being the unit or adult dose:

AGE.	DOSE.	AGE.	DOSE.
1 month	1-20	7 and 8 years	1-2
3 months	1-15	10 and 12 years	2-3
6 months	1-10	13 to 15 years	3-4
9 months	1-9	18 to 20 years	5-6
1 year	1-7	21 to 45 years	1
2 years	1-6	50 years	5-6
3 years	1-5	60 to 70 years	3-4
4 years	1-4	80 to 90 years	2-3
5 and 6 years	1-3	100 years	1-2

Sanguine and sanguino—nervous temperaments bear antiphlogistics, as well as loss of blood readily; the reverse is true as to stimulants.

Denizens of cities, especially of overcrowded quarters and tenement houses, cannot bear doses to which those of rural and out-door life are accustomed. (Mark this as to children especially.) The same active treatment necessary

to relieve acute disease in the latter will probably tend to fatality.

Blondes require a larger dose than brunettes. Indians, Negroes, Malays, Hindoos, and the dark and yellow races are for the most part amenable to half Anglo-Saxon doses.

Passions and affections of the mind markedly influence the action of remedies, especially narcotics. Faith in the prescriptions, or in the prescriber may remove mountains of difficulties, since faith is the foundation of the miraculous.

The period of the day at which remedies should be administered:—Narcotics, emetics and diaphoretics operate most favorably when administered an hour or two before bedtime. Diuretics are best given during the day, when the body may be kept cool; cathartics just at bedtime, other cathartics whose operation is speedy, early in the morning. Quinine acts best on an empty stomach; arsenic on a full one.

The form in which the remedy is administered may influence its action. Where a speedy effect is desired liquid form is usually desirable; especially is this the case with quinine and morphine.

Castor and cod liver oil are rendered palatable by taking it in hot milk. Quinine is now chemically made tasteless.

Facts Concerning Children.

A child does not cry from viciousness before the sixth month.

If pulse is 140 and child ill, cause overfeeding; if 40 and ill, cause meningitis.

The normal rate of respiration is, two months to two years, 35 per minute; two to six years, 23 per minute, six to twelve years, 22 per minute, twelve to fifteen years, 18 per minute.

A healthy infant should sleep eighteen to twenty hours of the twenty-four.

As a rule a child cannot raise its head from the pillow before the third month, and cannot sit erect before the fifth month.

The tenth month is the usual time for walking to begin, but longer delay is no evidence of disease.

The infant should be nursed at regular intervals, and also supplied with water, should be weaned from tenth to fourteenth month, but not in early summer.

The most intense fever, with restlessness, cries, and spasmodic movements, may disappear without leaving a trace, in less than twenty-four hours.

A child grows most rapidly during its first year—six to seven inches; from fourth to sixteenth, about two inches annually; thence to twentieth, one inch. Commonly, a child at two and a half years has attained half its ultimate adult stature.

The disease of youth always accelerates growth.

First Dentition:—The central incisors appear from the fifth to eighth month; lateral incisors from seventh to ninth month; first molars from tenth to twelfth month; canines sixteenth to twentieth month, second molars twentieth to thirtieth month, and as a rule, teeth in the lower jaw precede corresponding teeth in the upper.

Second Dentition:—First molars fifth to seventh year; central incisors seventh to eighth year; lateral incisors, eighth to ninth year; first bicuspids ninth to tenth year; second bicuspids tenth to eleventh year; canines, eleventh to twelfth year; second molars twelfth to thirteenth year; third molars seventeenth to twenty-fifth year.

Table for Administering Laudanum.

	DROPS.		DROPS.
At birth to 1 month	½ to 1	5 to 10 years - -	5 to 15
Under 1 year - -	½ to 3	10 to 15 years	10 to 20
1 to 2 years - -	1 to 5	At 15 years - -	15 to 20
2 to 5 years - -	2 to 8	Adult - - - -	25 to 30

Dr. E. R. Squibbs tincture of opii is to be preferred; ask your druggist for it.

Respiration.

Two months to two years, 35 per minute.
Two to six years, 23 per minute.
Six to twelve years, 20 per minute.
Twelve to fifteen years, 18 per minute.
Fifteen to twenty-one years, 16 to 18 per minute.
Respiration in the adult female is usually a trifle faster than in the male, especially during pregnancy.

Digestion of Articles of Diet.

	H.	M.
Apples, sweet, raw, ripe	1	30
Apple dumplings	3	00
Barley, boiled	2	00
Barley soup	1	30
Bass, striped, fresh	3	00
Bass, black	2	30
Beans, string, boiled	2	30
Beans, Lima, stewed	3	45
Beef, broiled, fresh	3	00
Beef, boiled, salt	2	45
Beef, roasted, rare	3	00
Beef, roasted, dry	3	30
Beef, fried	4	00
Beef soup with vegetables	4	00
Beef suet, boiled	5	30
Beef tendon and scragg	5	30
Beets, boiled	3	45
Bread, fresh	3	45
Bread, stale	3	00
Bread, corn	3	15
Butter, melted	3	30
Cake, sponge	2	30
Cake, corn, baked	3	00
Cabbage, pickled	2	30
Cabbage, boiled	4	30
Chicken, fricasseed	2	40
Chicken, roasted	4	00
Cheese	3	30
Codfish, salt, boiled	2	00
Custard, baked	2	45
Ducks, domestic	4	00
Ducks, wild	4	50
Eggs, raw, whipped	1	30
Eggs, boiled hard	3	30
Eggs, boiled soft	3	00
Eggs, fried	3	30
Gelatine, boiled	2	30
Hashed meat and potatoes	2	30
Milk	2	30
Milk, boiled	2	00
Mutton, broiled	3	15
Mutton, boiled	3	00
Mutton, roast	3	30
Mutton, stew	3	15
Mutton soup	3	00
Oysters, raw	2	50
Oysters, fried	3	15
Oysters, stewed	3	30
Pork, stewed, salt	3	00
Pork, roast	5	00
Pork, chop, broiled	3	15
Parsnips, boiled	2	30
Potatoes, baked	2	30
Rice, boiled	1	00
Sago, boiled	1	45
Succotash	3	45
Salmon, salted	4	00
Tapioca, boiled	2	00
Trout, fried	1	30
Turkey, roasted	2	30
Veal, broiled	3	00
Venison, broiled	1	30

Rectal Alimentation.

Remember that any excess of four fluid ounces will promote disturbance. Half a teaspoonful is the usual amount which may be repeated not oftener than every eight hours.

Self-Abuse.

The solitary vice of self-pollution, spreads desolation through the land. It infests our public schools and invades the privacy of our families unnoticed and unknown. The remarks I am making are the results of personal observation. I am convinced that parents, guardians, and tutors of public academies know not half the mischief that meshes the unfortunate children under their especial care; they have not the faintest conception of the fearful extent to which this vice is practiced.

Self-pollution presents an array of facts that seem absolutely incredible. Hundreds are ruined by this crime before they attain the age of thirteen.

It has been observed by some sensative and puritanical writers, that nothing should be published on this subject, lest the mind of youth be corrupted; but this logic is feeble and inconclusive, for there is scarcely a youth, twelve years of age, who does not understand every hint respecting the practice, and every word of the language connected with this subject, nor is this knowledge confined to the vulgar and low-bred; it is more particularly attached to those in the higher walks of life.

This destructive and baneful practice is first noticed in Genesis, the 10th verse of the 38th chapter, where it is mentioned that Onan committed the revolting act, which displeased the Lord, and he slew him. Hence this vice is frequently called onanism, from the name of the offender.

The results of this insinuating and deluding sin are most frightful, even the consequences of the immoderate

drinking of alcoholic liquors are not so frightfully appalling; and what is most deplorable, unlike other forms of vice which prey upon the coarse and vulgar; this is even more likely to attack those of sensitive feelings and ardent temperaments and otherwise unblemished virtues. They are not aware that this is one of the greatest sins they can commit—actually a species of self-murder!

The gratification of this solitary sin may be concealed for a time, no evil consequences are immediately seen to follow; and if some distant foreshadowing of the cloud of misery should appear, the excitement of youth is often sufficient to banish it from the mind. The practice becomes frequent, and at last completely rooted and confirmed.

For a considerable time the insidious tempter is unnoticed, the miserable victim is unconscious of the slow but certain dissolution that is going on; the pale countenance, the tremulous voice, the wandering, half-shut eye, the trembling limbs, the palpitating heart, the loss of memory, the horror of mind, the madness of the brain are all in the rear. Still the fascinating course is pursued, the solitary gratification is sought after and indulged. The privacy of the chamber, the seclusion of the closet, opens the avenues to this detestable vice; and even the imagination is wooed to afford its captivating image to assist the reckless youth in the commission of the crime. Great indeed and manifold are the ravages which self-abuse makes on the bodily and mental powers of youth. It strikes the very vitality of the system, destroys the increase and propagation of the human race, enervates and debilitates the fountains of life; it lays prostrate all the intellectual strength, and overthrows the glorious mind of man.

Parents and guardians who are intrusted with the care of youth should suspiciously watch his wayward acts, and by detecting the evil, eradicate the root, and prevent its horrible consequences. Temptations beset young men on

every side, and it requires a vast amount of discrimination and watchfulness to arrest the progress of this abominable crime.

Before reason has assumed her controlling sway over the heart and mental activity of the brain, the tempter appears, and, at an age when passion predominates, when the ideas of youth, influenced by the contaminating example of older and more depraved associates is induced to enter on the shameful course and the rubicon of virtue being once passed, the deluded offender madly pursues the vicious course and becomes more abandoned than his juvenile instructor.

The delicacy of the mind becomes less sensitive, a new source of self-gratification has been awakened; a species of delight has been afforded and a premature excitement engendered on the organs of generations.

The votary of sexual pleasure is thus led on, step by step, from the green and flower-garlanded path of virtue, to the dark and tempest-rocked wilderness of vice and misery.

The physical and mental results are truly dreadful, for such is the mystic union relation and dependence between body and mind, that any bad habit contracted through the agency of the body affects the mind in a corresponding degree, so that if self-pollution has unhappily gained an ascendancy over the intellectual powers of the soul, the natural energies of the body become weakened and debilitated, the natural growth and corporal nourishment is prevented, and the functions of health are utterly destroyed. Constant study or the inveterate meditation on, and application of the mind to the one particular object, will ultimately produce monomania. The continuous labor of the spirit cannot be supported; hence melancholly and often madness is the consequence. The body is similarly circumstanced. The constant drain of the seminal

vessels of a liquor necessary to its life and vigor, involves the gradual and premature decay of the entire system. Let the votary of this practice but calmly consider that every time he induces this unnatural emission, he is, in strict truth, opening a vein of his heart, and pouring forth its best blood; for it is generally considered by the most learned of the faculty, that one ounce of this seminal fluid is equivalent to upwards of forty ounces of blood.

Nature is a solemn and impressive preacher. She gives her admonitions in unmistakable and universal language. She sends the invigorating fluid through the semi-oval ducts, and secretes her golden stores in the hidden vessels, that when manhood shall assert his right, they may be produced in vigor and active with all the principles of procreation.

So soon as this inestimable fluid begins to be secreted, a change takes place in the entire animal economy. The voice becomes deeper in its tones, the features assume a more manly appearance, the chin and upper lip are covered with downy hair, the genitals are similarly clothed, and the body becomes rounded and of firmer texture, and man is displayed in his majesty. So important is the perfection of the generative organs to the manly demeanor of our species, that the loss is followed by a feminine tone of voice, and a womanlike softness of the hair; and singers of Italy have become castrated, that their voices might equal the sweetness and upper notes of woman. The eunuchs of Turkey have voices exactly resembling women. Who then can doubt for a moment the importance of this fluid?

The lunatic asylums of this country contain numerous inmates who have been brought thither by the instrumentality of this vice; some of the patients are so far habituated to the propensity that the keepers are often compelled to secure their hands by cords to prevent the commission of the hideous act.

Let the young be warned, for many of its victims fall a prey to it ignorantly. Let our public institutions be enlightened upon this important subject, because there the absense of exercise, the seclusion from female society, and the character of their studies, especially such as vitiate the imagination while the mind undergoes what is termed classical cultivation, all tend to induce and increase the mischief.

There is every reason to believe that in nine cases out of ten, those unhappy females who are tenants of brothels have been victims of this crime in the first place. Were this the peculiar vice of the low and vulgar, there might be some excuse for the apathy and false delicacy that pervade the community respecting it, but it invades all ranks professed Christians as well.

Indulging in this excess without consideration of the shocking condition to which he is hastening, incapacitating himself from the healthy enjoyment of the gentler sex, ruining his constitution beyond the power of man to perfectly reinstate or re-establish, and wallowing in the filthy infatuation of a disordered imagination, he abandons his God-like reason to the obedience of this hateful and tyrannical master.

Finding when too late, that he has rendered himself totally impotent, that sexual intercourse cannot be accomplished, he becomes moody, low and melancholy, his mind, now a chaos of utter confusion, bidding the world "a long farewell," he flies the society and converse of mankind. The occupations of life appear irksome to his mind, trade, politics, the agitating influences of commercial speculations, are too difficult to attain. Continuing to brood over his hopeless condition, he lives in seclusion, women he loathes and shuns, raving and tearing his hair, cursing the day that he saw the light, with limbs that scarcely bear him up, with thin pale cheeks and attenuated form,

he sinks into a lethargic slumber, or ends in a fit of epilepsy.

The sin of self-pollution is one of the most destructive evils ever practiced by fallen man; the muscles become flacid and feeble, the tone and natural action of the nerves relaxed and impeded, the understanding confused, the memory oblivious, the judgment perverted, the will indeterminate and wholly without energy; the eyes appear languishing and without expression, and the countenance vacant, appetite ceases, nutrition fails, tremors, fears and terrors are generated, and thus the wretched victims drag out a miserable existence.

The irritable state of the patient leads to the destruction of life, and in this way, annually, great numbers perish; the solitary sin of onanism produces affections of the head, and will make out of an active and clever boy a perfect idiot. If the purest and most ardent love produces physical debility, because of the intense occupation of the mind, how much more destructive must impure associations be, especially when they are connected with vicious habits! No wonder that insanity and suicide, are the consequences.

Sexual excess of any kind, is a most inevitable source of consumption and the fertile cause of pulmonary diseases, and how vain must all the skill of the physician be, when the patient, even in case of sickness, continues to destroy the remaining vitality of his heart, how many fine boys and girls gradually waste themselves away while their fond parents are unconscious of the causes of their premature decay.

As every constitution is liable to be tainted with some peculiar blemish of hereditary weakness, both mentally and bodily, it is rational to suppose that this vice will soon manifest itself in the weaker, while it may be hidden for a time in those of a stronger constitution.

The patient who has been the victim of onanism can be

readily distinguished from the naturally consumptive person, by the violet tinted circle that surrounds his eye, and that peculiar expression of countenance easily recognized, but difficult to define.

Among the many fatal results of self-pollution we may class epilepsy and convulsions. From a gorged and irregular condition of the blood vessels of the head, whether produced by onanism or veneral excess, apoplexia is not an unfrequent occurence, the effect of sexual intercourse terminates its own paroxysm; but the unnatural passion of the masturbater may be goaded to madness, and if the vessels of the brain are not ruptured, a general debility of the worst form is left behind.

The solitary libertine can be detected by a multiplicity of signs, not only by the appearance of general debility which he exhibits, but by his manners and demeanor on common occasions. In conversation he never looks you full in the face, but bashfully averts his eyes as if ashamed of having done something improper.

He may be further known by his pallid bloodless countenance, and hollow, sunken and half-ghastly eyes, the lids of which will frequently be tinged with red; if his indulgence has been carried very far, he will have black and blue semi-circles under his eyes, and look as if worn out, almost dead for want of sleep.

He will also have a half wild, half vacant stare, half foolish smile, especially when he sees a female. He will have no promptness, no decision of action, timid, and afraid of his own shadow, irresolute, never knowing what to do, or what he is doing.

Let therefore every sensualist, especially the solitary sinner, remember that he is marked and known, and read by all men who have eyes and know how to use them. This exposition is made with sincerity, that they, being

ashamed out of their vile propensities, may rise from debasing habits to practices of moral purity and virtue.

The most successful cures for sexual perversion now recognized are hypnotic suggestions.

The Food of American and European Laborers.

Professor W. O. Atwater has been lecturing on food economics, and claims to have data which show that the American laborer, by reason of better food, does more work per day than the European laborer. Food is force in potential form. Its amount may be measured in calories or heat units, and a day's food for a healthy man should be sufficient to furnish 2,500 to 3,000 calories. The dietary of the European laborer, we are told, rarely furnishes 2,500 calories, while that of the American furnishes from 3,000 to 5,000 calories.

The data for demonstrating that American laborers of all classes do more work because they are better fed must be very considerable, in order to satisfy critical examinations.

It has been abundantly shown that hard labor cannot be performed on an insufficient diet, but it is also known that a sufficient diet is not a difficult or expensive thing to get.

A working man must have a little over 20 grammes of nitrogen and 300 grammes of carbon daily, with water, and the latter practically costs nothing. A half a pound of meat or cheese, with a pound and a half of bread and butter, or farinaceous vegetables, furnishes all the calories needed. And because the American laborer has meat twice daily and plenty of vegetables, it does not follow that he can work more.

Just as much work can be done on a sufficient diet as on an excess. As for the class of laborers who are furnished with daily food representing 5,000 calories, representing

six or seven pounds of meat daily, they must be highly and enviable persons; but whether they can do more work because their diet contains 5,000 calories of potential energy may be questioned.

Diet of Strong Men.

The Roman soldiers who built such wonderful roads, and carried a weight of armour and luggage that would crush the average farm hand, lived on coarse brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in diet, and regular and constant in exercise.

The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, yet eats only his black bread, onion and watermelon. The Smyrna porter eats only a little fruit, and sometimes olives, yet he walks off with his load of a hundred pounds.

The Coolie, fed on rice, is more active, and can do more than the negro, fed on fat meats.

An egg is said to contain as much nourishment as a pound and one ounce of cherries, a pound and a quarter of grapes, a pound and a half of russet apples, two pounds of gooseberries, and four pounds of pears, and that 114 pounds of grapes, 127 pounds of russet apples, 192 pounds of pears and 327 pounds of plums are equal in nourishment to 100 pounds of potatoes.

Cooking Eggs.

How many women know how to prepare a perfectly fresh egg so that an afflicted stomach can eat it?

Pour boiling water over the egg (in its shell,) let it stand on the tank in the water for five minutes. The egg will be nearly as smooth as custard, and is almost as easily digested as a raw one, while its flavor is something delicious.

Tomatoes as Food.

A somewhat enthusiastic discussion is going on as to the alleged great value of the tomato as food, and its alleged influence on dyspepsia and liver complaints. All this is in a measure apocryphal, but that tomatoes whether cooked or uncooked, but especially uncooked, form a very wholsome element in diet is unquestionable. No doubt, where it is possible to follow the advice of growing your own tomatoes as well as eating them, the necessary outdoor exercise involved is excellent.

The Inhabitants of Cheese.

Mr. Adamitz has recently made some researches upon the microscopic organisms that inhabit cheese.

From an examination of Emmenthal, the best variety of Gruyere cheese, he has obtained the following results: In each gramme of the cheese, when fresh, from 90,000 to 140,000 microbes are found. With time, this number increases. A cheese seventy-one days old contains 800,000 bacteria per gramme. The population of a soft cheese twenty-five days old, and much denser than the preceding, is 1,200,000 per gramme, and of a cheese forty-five days old the population is 2,000,000 microbes per gramme.

But the population of a cheese is not always distributed everywhere the same in it, and the above figures apply to the central parts.

The centre is but moderately inhabited in proportion to the external portion. Thus the population of a soft cheese near the periphery, is from 3,600,000 to 5,600,000 microbes. According to the means of these two figures, there are as many living organisms in 360 grammes of such a cheese as there are people upon the earth.

Bread, White or Brown.

Which shall we eat? To my mind one correct answer only can be given, and that in favor of brown bread. There is not the slightest doubt that ordinary white bread feeds without nourishing. Children who would thrive on brown bread and milk are thin, puny, and rickety from the excessive use of white bread. The starch portion of wheat may be compared to the fat of meat, and the dark part or glutten to lean meat. Starch is carbon, fat is carbon, and the albumen of the animal and the glutton of wheat are nearly identical nitrogenous substances. We never would of course attempt to exist on fat to the exclusion of all other food elements, but children are frequently fed on white bread and preserves to the exclusion of other food.

A lack of vital force soon follows the excessive use of white bread, as it is almost as free from nitrogen as the fat of meat. The blood, nerve, and muscle making elements of the wheat are nearly all removed by the grinding. Invalids and working people we are sure cannot afford to live on wheat bread. Practice is far better than theory, and we should like our readers to try for themselves a whole wheat bread at least once a day.

Many persons procure gluten flour to get well, and the healthy eat white bread to become dyspeptics.

The Relation of Growth of the Body to its Organs.

From an analysis of a large number of observations made in the pathological institute of Munich, K. Openheimer makes the following deductions (Jour. Am. Med. Ass.): The bodily weight reaches its highest relative standing earlier in females than in males. The weight of the adult man is about thirty times as great as at birth; that of the adult women eighteen times as great. The

length of the body reaches its highest relative point in man at the age of 15 years, when it amounts to 158 centimeter; in women the highest relative point is reached at the same age and amounts to 153.6. cm. The growth of the lungs surpasses that of the body as a whole at nearly all periods, and especially at the middle period of growth. The heart increases approximately in proportion to the entire body.

The spleen and kidneys increase proportionately with the body. The relative lack of development in the liver and brain is compensated by the rapid relative increase of fat and muscle, particularly the latter.

Law Against Adulteration in Russia.

The Russian government has recently enacted some very stringent laws against the adulteration of food and drink. Any person guilty of adulterating any article of food will be liable to a fine of $200 or imprisonment for three months for the first offence, double this penalty for the second, and deprivation of all rights as a citizen for the third.

Sir William Gull

Says: I think that instead of flying to alcohol, as some people do when they are exhausted, they might very well take food, and would do very much better without the alcohol. If I am fatigued with overwork, personally, my food is very simple. I eat the raisins instead of drinking the wine. I have had a very large experience in that practice for thirty years. This is my own personal experience, and I believe it is a very good and true experience. I should join issue at once with those who believe that intellectual work cannot be so well done without wine or alcohol. I should deny that proposition and hold to the opposite. There is a great deal of injury done to health

by the habitual use of wines in their various kinds, and alcohol in its various shapes, even in so-called moderate quantities. It leads to the degeneration of the tissues; it spoils the health and it spoils the intellect.

The Value of Vegetables.

All vegetables have an effect on the chemistry of the body, so that we cannot speak too highly of their importance at the table. We will mention a few of these matters first, and dispose of this aspect of the subject, so as not to seem to mix pharmacopeia with the kitchen.

Asparagus is a strong diuretic, and forms part of the cure for rheumatic patients at such resorts as Aix les Bains.

Sorrel is cooling, and forms the staple of that soup aux herbs which a French lady will order for herself after a long and tiring journey.

Carrots, as containing a quantity of sugar, are avoided by some people while others complain of them as indigestible. With regard to the latter accusation it may be remarked in passing, that it is the yellow core of the carrot that is difficult of digestion—the outer, a red layer, is tender enough. In Savoy, the peasants have recourse to an infusion of carrots as a specific for jaundice.

The large, sweet onion is very rich in these alkaline elements which counteract the poison of rheumatic gout. If slowly stewed in weak broth, and eaten with a little Nepaul pepper, it will be found to be an admirable article of diet for patients of studious and sedentary habits.

The stalks of cauliflower have the same sort of value, only too often the stalk of a cauliflower is so illboiled and unpalatable that few persons would thank you for proposing to them to make part of their meal consist of so uninviting an article.

Turnips, in the same way, are often thought to be indigestible, and better suited for cows and sheep than for

delicate people; but here the fault lies with the cook quite as much as with the root. The cook boils the turnip badly, and then pours some butter over it, and the eater of such a dish is sure to be the worse for it. Try a better way. Half boil your turnips and cut it in slices like half-crowns. Butter a pie dish, put in the slices, moisten with a little milk and weak broth, dust once with bread crumbs and pepper and salt, and bake in the oven till it gains a bright golden brown. This dish, which is the Piedmontese fashion of eating turnips, is quite unsuited for cows and ought to be popular. What shall be said about our lettuces? The plant has a slight narcotic action of which a French old woman like a French doctor well knows the value, and when properly cooked it is really very easy of digestion. But in our country, though lettuces are duly grown in every garden, you often hear the remark, "I can't eat a salad," and as few cooks know how to use the vegetable which has been refused in its raw state, the lettuces are all wasted, and so is the ground in which they are grown.

Milk as a Culture Medium for the Tubercle Bacillus.

Dr. Abott, of the Johns Hopkins University, has investigated the question of the viabillity of tubercle bacilli in milk. Bollinger, Bang, Zochokke and Ernst claim to have found the organism in the milk of cows in which no tuberculous lesions could be demonstrated in the udder. By experiment, Dr. Abbott determined that the cow's milk not only may contain the tubercle bacillus, but that the organism retains its vitality and even increase and multiply in numbers under favorable conditions.

He believes that a certain amount of infection takes place in this way. (In a Ladies Seminary in French a few of the young ladies exhibited symptoms of well marked phthisis (consumption) contracted through the use of milk.)

He therefore condemns the practice of administering raw milk to children especially. The sterilization of milk for domestic use is a simple matter and should be insisted upon. It may be accomplished in two ways, by boiling and by steaming, the latter being preferable, as it causes less alteration in the milk. Place the milk in a clean flask or several flasks, plug their mouths with raw cotton, and steam in the ordinary steamer found in every kitchen, for a period of not less than thirty minutes, the time to be reckoned from the beginning of boiling. By this procedure the organism will be rendered inert and a step in the prophilaxies of the disease will be accomplished.

To Render Milk More Digestible.

Where milk agrees badly with patients, it is said that shaking it thoroughly, just as lemonade is shaken, will render it more digestible.

Horlick's Malted Milk in powder form is the best article of diet for children and adults in health and sickness, and highly recommended by all the leading physicians.

Why Thunder Storms Affect Milk.

The effect of an electrical discharge is to decompose a portion of the atmosphere, by which ozone is produced. This substance has peculiar properties from its intense activity as an oxide of oxygen, and its action is often believed to be, and may be, the cause of the souring of milk, beer and fresh wine during what are known as thunder storms. The ozone is diffused through the air, and is believed to be the cause of the strong acid odor which prevails after the storm is passed. No doubt if the milk is submerged in water, and access of air is prevented, no result of the kind need be apprehended; and as the more milk is exposed to the air the more it will be affected by

the ozone, the milk in open pans will be acidified more readily than that in deep pails, although these may be open. In our long experience, however, the writer adds, we have never had any milk affected in this way, either in shallow pans or deep pails, and are of the opinion that the heat of the air preceding thunder storms is more directly the agent in the souring of the milk than the ozone that may exist in the air after the storm is passed. Carefulness to maintain a proper temperature, by closing dairy houses and cellars against the outer atmosphere, will be a means of safety.—Gaillard's Medical Journal.

In addition to the above we may say, that by pouring a teaspoonful of boro-glyceride into one pail full of milk, the souring will be prevented.

Families should give more attention to their milk supply, and insist that the proper measures be employed at the farm-house and in the transit of the milk from the farm, so that it be not only of good quality but properly preserved. If the necessary conditions and precautions be not observed, it is far safer to employ one of the condensed milks, which are prepared in the country, or one of the proprietary infant-foods containing condensed milk. It is within the legitimate sphere of the physician to recommend a proprietary food, if its exact composition and the mode of preparing it be made known to the public.

Among the many American foods there are some that have been prepared with scrupulous attention to details, so that their ingredients are of the best quality, so far predigested, that they do not overtax the digestive function of infants, and the employment of which in infantile feeding have given good results according to the statement of mothers and nurses.

In the preparation of Carnrick's food not only are the healthiness, cleanliness, and feeding of the cows, which furnish the 62½ per cent. of milk solids which it contains

under close surveilance, but the milk is peptonized at the farmhouse after the milking, after which its water is expelled by evaporation and its nutritive portion reduced to a powder.

Horlick's Malted Milk in powder form for infants is also highly recommended from the physicians, mothers, nurses and the press.

The Beef Tea Delusion.

Select round or rump, as it is useless to spend money for choice beef when it is just as good for the purpose. Take one pound, chop it into fine pieces about the size of the end of the little finger, and soak it in one pint of cold water for two hours. Then boil the whole, strain, and add enough water to make a pint, add sufficient quantity of salt, pepper to suit the taste. The object of soaking in cold water is to get the essence out of the beef. If warm water is used a coating of albumen coagulates on the surface of the beef, thus preventing the essence from escaping.

What a pity that a mau assuming to be a teacher should so delude the rising generation!

Now let us try to make some of this beef tea. We take a pound of finely cut beef and pour a pint of cold water on it, and let it stand two hours; the water is not near sufficient to cover the beef, but with occasional agitation we get at the essence. At the end of two hours we find the meat surrounded by a reddish colored liquid. Put a little of this fluid into a test tube, and hold it in the flame of a spirit lamp. You see it coagulates to the extent of one-fourth, perhaps. What is that? Well never mind now, we are going to make some beef tea. Now we proceed to boil the whole, strain and add sufficient water to make a pint. You perceive that it is too strong and has to be diluted. Let us take a little of this concentrated essence in a test tube and examine it. Here is a translucent fluid

with a bland taste, a neutral reaction, and a slight odor of beef. By closer inspection you observe little fine particles of sediment slowly settling. This, Pavy says, should be stirred up and given with the tea, but as it is only particles of coagula which have skipped through the strainer, let us have it out. If part of it ought to come out, it all should. So we will filter this liquid, and you observe we have a limpid, almost colorless fluid left, and a slight deposit on the filter. What is it? Well we shall see shortly. Now take a little of this liquid in a test tube and drop a few drops of nitric acid into it. There is no precipitate formed, so we know that there is no albumen or fibrin in it. What is in it? Well, there is a little saline matter and—a world of disappointment to any one who tries to sustain life with it. Common well water containing the average quantity of bacteria is more nourishing. Thousands of sick people have been starved to death on this diet, and I want to enter my solemn protest against it before it is everlastingly too late. What you want is the albumen and fibrin of the meat in a condition requiring little digestive power, and that will be readily assimilated. The moment you coagulate these ingredients by heat you render them practically indigestible. These, however by this process are mostly strained out and the fluid left is inert, or nearly so.

Good milk is preferable always, but if you must give beef tea, never boil it. It is not very inviting in its general aspect, but it holds in solution the ingredients that you want, and which are rendered useless for a weak digestion by boiling.

By adding a teaspoonful of caramel (burnt sugar) to the above beef tea, the latter will be more appetizing, and the surest way to get genuine beef tea, prepared from the raw meat is to ask your druggist for a large bottle of "Bovinin', the best beef extract in the market and in daily use among

thousands of invalids, and healthy people in need of a good bowl of beef tea and a genuine tonic.

Drinks for Hot Weather.

Increased thirst is an inevitable accompaniment of hot weather. The present epidemic of lemonade stands, soda fountains, mineral water spas, and of large placards announcing the arrival of imported Hofbrau which may be had on draught ice cold, etc, is all perfecty natural, because it is in response to a felt want and has a physiological explanation behind it.

Two reasons exists for the demand which the physical frame makes for a usual amount of drink during hot weather. In the first place, in August the mean temperature of the atmosphere is so near to that of the body that the loss of heat by radiation is reduced to a minimum, and is apt to stop altogether during the middle of the day. As a consequence, in spite of the cooling effects of vaporization of water on the surface of the body by free perspiration, there is a tendency for the heat of the interior to accumulate, hence the desire for cooling drinks (especially after exertion) to actually reduce bodily temperature. The free use of cold water is therefore the best means of preventing thermic fever, heat strokes or sun strokes, as it is the best means of treatment after this has occurred. Cold drinks, then, are needed as refrigerants, given freely, just as it is the custom now to administer them in ordinary cases of fever. In the second place, the tissues need greater supplies of water at this time, owing to the desicating influence of the sun's rays and the exposure to the currents of heated air, as well as to make up for the increased loss of water by the skin.

It is therefore, a proper and very practical question to ask, How shall the increased thirst be gratified and allayed? Among the many tempting suggestions that appeal to the

thirsty soul on a July day, ranging from apollinaris to mint julep, it is sometimes difficult for one of the laity to decide, it is also a point upon which doctors even may differ in opinions and in their practice. There is one point upon which the experience of travelers in hot countries may be useful to us. Stanley very positively declares that Englishmen can keep their health under the equator only on condition that they entirely relinquish alcohol; even the use of light wine or malt liquor is followed by the most unfavorable effects, and in the course of a few months or a year the health is broken down and death or invalidism follows.

Our summers are so short that, with us, such effects are not so clearly shown, but the lesson of moderation in alcoholic beverages is clearly taught. Parkes also, in his report on the issue of a spirit ration during the Ashantee campaign, has shown that alcohol is injurious to soldiers who are compelled to undergo physical exertion of a march during hot weather.

At the same time, persons whose digestion is enfeebled and who are accustomed to take some stimulant with their meals, if they do not feel able to discontinue its use entirely during the summer, will see the importance of restricting exercise after eating, and as far as possible avoiding exertion during the middle of the day. Carbonated beverages during the summer especially are grateful to the palate and acceptable to the stomach, and satisfy the sense of thirst more fully than any amount of water. It is for this reason that lager beer has become so popular in this country; but it is drunk more on account of its bitter flavor and carbonic acid, which quench thirst, than for the alcohol it contains, which is really a disadvantage during hot weather. For those who have retained their childish taste for sweet things, soda water seems to answer the purpose, and nearly every drug store corner now is embellished with a

fountain for the sale of this seductive and flatulent beverage.

It is likely to be contaminated by traces of copper and lead when kept in the old style receivers, which in the best places are now porcelain lined or made of block tin. Many customers are also found for plain carbonated water, such as Giesshubler, Vichy, Carlsbad, etc After all, the real need of the tissues is pure water, and not alcohol, carbonic acid, hops, or syrups of various kinds.

It is true that vegetable acids have been useful in fevers, and small quantities of lemon juice, lime juice, raspberry vinegar, or claret make the water more thirst-satisfying and are not positively objectionable.

Ice water drunk slowly and in moderate quantity at a time is salutary and, when pure, the best of all summer drinks. Years ago, before the use of ice was as universal as it is at present, a doctor would occasionally return as a cause of death "excessive drinking of ice water," but at present physicians look upon it with less suspicion and approve of the establishment of public ice-water fountains for the use of the public. Even the babies are allowed ice water, and it is regarded as a valuable adjunct to the treatment of the summer digestive disorders of infancy and a preventive of sickness.

Rules for Bathers.

Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal.

Avoid bathing when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause.

Avoid bathing when the body is cooling after perspiration.

Avoid bathing altogether in the open air if after having been a short time in the water it causes a sense of chilliness and numbness of the hands and feet.

Bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water.

Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water.

Avoid remaining too long in the water; leave the water immediately if there is the slightest feeling of chilliness.

The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on a empty stomach.

The young, and those who are weak, had better bathe two or three hours after a meal—the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast.

Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser.

Bathing.

To the abstract question, "Is bathing conducive to health and longevity, or the reverse?" no general answer can be given. As applied to an individual, however, there should be some means of arriving at its solution so that proper advice can be imparted to the anxious inquirer.

We may in a certain case suppose it to be useful, but we cannot know positively how bathing agrees with any person until he has given it a fair trial. As John Hunter said, Why think, why not make the experiment? The great trouble is that patients are fickle-minded and easily discouraged, especially if their personal comfort is in any way affected. It is too often the case that the patient is induced by his physician to try the experiment, but he uses so little discretion that the effect is bound to be unpleasant and is therefore discontinued, or is followed by evil consequences and the practice of bathing is blamed.

As a matter of fact and experience, when it is desirable to institute daily bathing as a hygienic measure, where the

patient has been in the habit of bathing only at long intervals, the first effort should be to obtain the co-operation and favor of the individual, even some enthusiasm might be pardonable. The directions with regard to the length of time of bathing, period in the day, its relation to exercise and eating, etc., should be explicitly given, and they should be adapted to the case, and should be educational and progressive. At first the skin of an adult unused to bathing is often very sensitive, and a cold plunge-bath is an ordeal that he shrinks from even in summer, and cannot at once adopt as a daily thing, no matter what might be the consequences of a refusal. In such a case, sponging with warm water, followed by brisk rubbing with a dry towel is all that can be expected, at first; afterwards the shower bath may be gradually brought into use, and as the cutaneous nerves become less sensative to cold, a douche or plunge may occasionally be introduced. There are some persons however who will never go this far; the nervous shock is too great for them and reaction is very slow.

It is not necessary always to use soap, but sometimes the addition of some salt in the water will invest it with more attractiveness to the patient's mind.

Objection has been made to the daily bath on the ground that the bather in consequence of excessive cleanliness lives too fast; he is functionally too active, and it has been thought that more gradual or delayed excretion would better accord with health. Others think that part of the protection against the weather, exerted by the skin, is largely due to its own effete products which are removed by bathing. In commenting upon this, the Lancet said:

The bath not only continues to hold its own, but its popularity increases year by year.

As regards amenity, both personal and relative, to one's neighbors, there can be no doubt that this is usually much

assisted by a habit of regular bathing. Other advantages are not lacking. Among these are, when cold water is used, the invigorating exercise of the nervous and circulating systems, the resistance of weather changes, and the tonicity of skin engendered by immersion. Further, it is undeniable that the nonremoval of effete matters from the body imposes a most unwholesome check upon waste excretion in deeper tissues. It is said that some savage races maintain a robust life in spite of personal uncleanliness; but these tribes, it must be remembered, are exceptionally favored in regard to fresh air and exercise. It is probable, also, that even they do not thrive as they should, and would, under purer conditions. For civilized men of sedentary habits, the advantage of possessing a clean and freely active skin is a virtual necessity of healthy existence.

In moderate life bathing occupies a prominent place, and when used with discretion it is a powerful adjunct to other well known measures for maintaining health.

Disease in Books.

The man who is not prevented from turning book leaves with a wet finger by fastidious refinement may well pause for fear of microbes.

The authorities at Dresden, Germany, have been investigating the question whether circulating libraries are not mediums for the spread of infectious diseases. They rubbed the dirtiest leaves of the books, first with a dry finger and then with a wet, microscopically examining the products in each case.

In the first case, scarcely any microbes were found on the finger; in the second case, plenty. Though all these appeared to be of a non-infectious character, the committee winds up with a recommendation to readers not to wet the finger in the mouth for the purpose of turning over the leaves.

Just as bad and dangerous of infection is the counting of paper money by wetting the finger in the mouth, or what we have seen oftentimes to hold paper money between the lips.

In buying old clothing, bedding, carpets, etc., from second handed stores an infectious disease may easily turn up in course of time, especially skin diseases.

Disinfectants.

(For Excreta.)

In the sick room:—Chloride of lime in solution, 4 per cent; Platt's chloride, see directions on bottle; sulphate of copper in solution, 5 per cent.

In privy vaults:—Chloride of mercury in solution, 1-500: chloride of lime in powder.

(For Clothing.)

Soiled underclothing, bed linen, etc:—Destruction by fire; boiling for at least half an hour; immersion in a carbolic acid solution for four hours.

Outer garments of wool or silk, etc:—Exposure to dry heat, at a temperature 230 F. for two hours; fumigation with sulphurous acid gas for at least twelve hours.

Mattresses and blankets:—Destruction by fire; exposure to steam for one hour; fumigation same as above.

(For the Person.)

The hands and surface of the body of attendants of the sick and of convalescents:—Solution of chlorinated soda, 1-10; carbolic acid 2 per cent solution.

(For the Dead.)

Envelop the body in a sheet thoroughly saturated with:—Chloride of lime solution, 4 per cent; carbolic acid solution, 5 per cent.

(For the Sick Room.)

Wash all surfaces with:—Chloride of lime solution, 1-1000.

When vacated:—Fumigate with sulphur dioxide for twelve hours, burning 3 pounds of sulphur for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space in the room, then wash every article with a solution of chloride of lime, finally throw open doors and windows and ventilate.

Rags used for wiping away infectious discharges should be burned at once; in place of the usual handkerchief use soft clothes that can be immediately destroyed.

Abreviations.

aa. - - -	Of each.
ad. - - -	To.
Aqua tepid - -	Warm water.
Aqua ferv. - -	Hot water.
Aqua dest. - -	Destilled water.
Aqua font. - -	Spring water
Aqua com. - -	Common water.
Chart - - -	A small paper (powder.)
F. - - -	Let there be made.
M. - - -	Mix.
Mist. - - -	A mixture.
Pulv. - - -	A powder.
q. s. - - -	A sufficient quantity.
R. - - -	Take.
Rad. - - -	A root.
Sig. - - -	Write.
Tinct. - - -	A tincture.
Unguent - -	A salve.

Weights.

POUND.		OUNCES.		DRACHMS.		SCRUPLES.		GRAINS.
1	=	12	=	96	=	288	=	5,760
		1	=	8	=	24	=	480
				1	=	3	=	60
						1	=	20

Measures.

GALLON		PINTS.		FLUID OZS.		FL. DRMS.		MINIMS.
1	=	8	=	128	=	1024	=	61,440
		1	=	16	=	128	=	7,680
				1	=	8	=	480
						1	=	60

A teacup	contains	4	Fluid ounces.
A wine glass	"	2	" "
A tablespoon	"	½	" "
A dessertspoon	"	1½	" drachms.
A teaspoon	"	1	" "

Definition of Diseases.

Abdomen: Belly.

Abortion. Miscarriage.

Acne. A skin disease.

Acholia. A disease of the liver.

Addisons' disease. Tuberculosis of the kidneys and liver.

Ague. Intermittent fever.

Alcoholism. Over-stimulation by spirits, etc.

Alopecia. Loss of hair, baldness.

Albuminuria. A kidney disease.

Amenorrhoea. Suppression of the menses.

Anthrax. A karbuncle, malignant.

Anaesthesia. Loss of sensation.

Angina pectoris. Pain in the heart.

Anaemia. Blood poverty.

Aneurism. Arterial tumor.

Anchylosis. Stiffness of a joint.

Apoplexia. A stroke.

Apoplexia, with syncope With sinking spells.

Aphasis. Loss of speech and memory.

Aphonia. Loss of voice, (hoarse).

Asthma. Contraction of the bronchial tubes.

Askarides. Thread worms.

Asphyxia. Cessation of respiratory movements.

Balanitis. Inflammation of the foreskin of the male organ.

Barber's Itch. A skin disease produced by shaving too close.

Bilious Fever. Bile in the blood.

Blackheads. A microbial skin disease.

(Bovinin). Juice prepared from the bull.

Bronchitis. Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

Brilliantine. A face wash.

Breath. Expiration of air.

Brain, dropsy. Accumulation of fluid in the ventricles of the brain.

Brain, softening. Degeneration of the brain substance.

Bright's disease. Degeneration of the kidneys.

Bubo. Inflammation of the glands of the groin.

Burns. Excessive heat.

Cancer. A malignant growth.

Caries. Decay of bone substance.

Cataract. Opacity of the lens, blindness.

Canker sores. Ulcerative patches of the cheek and lips.

Chilblains. Frost bites.

Cholera morbis, cholera infantum. Irritation of the stomach, green stools, tympanitis, etc.

Chordee. Painful erection of the male organ.

Chancres, soft. Syphilitic ulcer.

Chancres, hard. Syphilitic tumor.

Chanceroids. Syphilitic sores.

Cholera epidemic. A contagious disease.

Chills. A sensation of extreme coldness.

Change of Life. Climateric, epoch, menopause, cessation of the monthly sickness in females.

Chlorosis. Green sickness.

Cirrhosis. A liver disease.

Conjunctivitis. Inflammation of the eye.

Condylomata. Syphilitic excrescences around the rectum and genital organs.

Colic. Irregular, painful contractions of the intestines.

Confectioners disease. Ulceration of the finger tips, from working in sugar.

Cough. Forcible expiration.

Cold. A simple catarrh.

Collapse. Extreme nervous prostration.

Convulsions. Muscular contractions.

Coma. Profound insensibility.

Concussion. Violent shaking up.

Consumption. Destruction of the lungs.

Croup. A laryngeal disease.

Dandruff. Scurf of the head.

Delirium tremens. Derangement of consciousness.

Deafness. Loss of sense of hearing.

Dengue Fever. Three days eruptive fever.

Debility, nervous. Weakness, a state of goneness.

Diarrhoea. A watery discharge.

Dismenorrhoea. Irregular menstruation.

Diphtheria. A specific contagious disease.

Diabetes. Sugar in urine.

Dropsy. Accumulation of fluid in a serous cavity.

Dyspepsia, Disorders of digestion,

Dysentery. A febrile disease, with inflammation of the intestines.

Eczema. An eruption of the skin.

Elephantiasis. A skin disease.

Emissions. Seminal discharge during sleep.

Embolism. Arrested circulation by a solid body of blood.

Emphysema. Excessive air in the lungs.

Enema. Injection per rectum of food.

Epilepsy, Muscular spasms with loss of consciousness,

Epistaxis. Profuse bleeding of the nose.

Erysipelas. Inflammation of the skin.

Erythema. An eruptive skin disease.

Eruptive fevers. Measles, scarlet fever, small pox.

Exitment. Over stimulation.

Fainting. Suspended animation.

Felon. Inflammatory process of the finger and nail.

Fissure. A superficial crack.

Fistula. A narrow canal.

Fits. Muscular contractions.

Flushes. Congested blood vessels of the face.

(Florida water.) A face wash.

Freezing. Extreme coldness of the body tissues.

Freckles. Pigment spots of the skin.

Furuncle. A boil.

Gangrene. Death of a part of organic life.

Gastric fever. Inflammation of the stomach.

Giddiness. Swimming of the head.

Gleet. A urethral discharge.

Glanders and farcy. An infectious disease in man and horse.

Gonorrhoea. A purulent mucus discharge from the sexual organs.

Gout. Uric acid formation in the joints.

Goitre. Cystic enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Hands, chapped. Cracked.

Hay fever. A catarrhal affection of the eye, nose, larynx, etc.

Headache. Pain in the head.

Hemorrhoids. Blood tumors of the rectal veins.

Hemoptysis. Spitting of blood.

Hemorrhage. Escape of blood.

Heartburn. A scalding sensation in the stomach.

Heart, palpitation. Abnormal movement of the blood circulation of the heart.

Heart, asthenia. Weakness of the heart.

Heart, enlargement. Dilation of the heart.

Hematuria. Appearace of blood in the urine.

Hemiplegia. Paralysis on one side of the body.

Hernia. Protrusion of the intestines.

Hernia, strangulated. Incarcerated intestines.

Hernia, umbilical. Protrusion of the naval cord.

Hiccough. Spasmotic closure of the glottis.

Hoarseness. Roughness of the voice.

Hydrophobia. Disturbance of the central nervous system.

Hydrocele. A collection of fluid around the testicles.

Hydrocephalus. Accumulation of flluid in the ventrcles of the brain, and between scalp and brain, resp. scalp and bone.

Hypertrophy of the testes. Excessive growth.

Hysteria. An imperfect development of the highest nerve centres.

Ichthyosis. A scale affection of the skin.

Impotency. Incapacity for sexual intercourse.

Insomnia. Sleeplessness.

Intestines, obstruction. Accumulation of hard feces.

Injection, after delivery. Introduction of fluid into the vagina.

Influenza. A microbal disease.

Insanity. Disorder of mind.

Infantile diseases. Diseases of the new born and up to two years of age.

Itch. A germ disease of the skin.

Jaundice. Yellowness of the skin and conjunctivae.

Jaundice, black. The skin assumes a dark color.

Joint inflammation. Extreme heat and swelling.

Keloid. A flat tumor of the skin, mark.

Kleptomania. Disorder of mind with a desire to steal.

Labor, feeble. Slow dilation of the womb.

Labor, false. Pain without dilation of the womb.

Labia, swelling. Enlargement of the exterior female organs.

Labia, boils. An abcess of the exterior female organs.

Labia, ulcers. A simple or syphilitic sore of the female organs.

Larynx. The air passage.

Leucorrhoea. A white discharge from the vagina.

Leprosy. A contagious skin disease.

Leg, cramps. Muscular contraction.

Leg, ulcers. Syphilitic cancerous, or varicose sores.

Lead colic. Abdominal pain, vomiting, with obstruction of the bowels.

Lice. A parasite.

Lips, chapped. Cracked.

Liver. The largest (hepatic) gland of the body.

Lupus. A noncontagious skin disease.

Lumbago. Muscular rheumatism of the lumbar region.

Malarial fever. A poisonous germ of the soil in the blood.

Marasmus. Wasting, shrinking.

Masturbation or self abuse. An unnatural manipulation of the sexual organ.

Menstruation, scant. Not enough of the monthly flow.

Menstruation, irregular. Menses may appear at any time.

Menstruation, excessive. Too much flowing of the menses.

Meningitis. Inflammation of the pia-mater.

Menorrhage. Profuse menstrual flow.

Measels. An eruptive infectious fever.

Miscarriage. Interruption of gestation before the ninth month of pregnancy.

Migraine. Nervous headache.

Milk fever. A constitutional disturbance accompanying the flow of milk to the breasts.

Milk leg. A white swelling of the leg in lying-in woman.

Morphinism. Poisoning by morphium.

Mouth fissure. A crack.

Mouth wash antisyphilitic. Against syphilitic sores.

Mumps. A febrile disease with enlargement of the glands.

Nasal catarrh. Profuse discharge, or dryness of the nostrils, with pain in the forehead.

Naevus. A mother's mark.

Neuralgia. Pain of the nervous sensory apparatus.

Nettle rash. A skin eruption.

Night sweats. Profuse perspiration during nights.

Nipple sore. Cracked or ulcerated.

Nightmare. A disturbed sleep, with a feeling of weight at the stomach.

Nymphomania. Insatiable desire for sexual intercourse in women.

Obesity. Excessive development of the body.

Oesophagus stricture. Contraction of the alimentary canal.

Opium habit. Poisoning by opium.

Ovarien neuralgia. Pain in the ovaries.

Ovarien inflammation. Heat and swelling in the ovaries.

Ovarien dropsy. Accumulation of fluid in the ovaries.

Oxaluria. Oxalic acid in the urine.

Ozaena or rhinitis. Foetid discharge from the nose.

Paralysis. Loss of power of muscular contractions, loss of senses, and loss of transmitting impressions.

Paraplegia. See paralysis.

Pain, ataxic. Painful muscular movements.

Peritonitis Inflammation of the muscles etc. of the abdomen.

Pemphygus. A skin disease.

Pertussis. See whooping cough.

Periostitis. Inflammation of the covering membrane of the bones.

Pericarditis. Inflammation of the membranous bag of the heart.

Pharyngitis. An affection of the pharyngeal mucus membranae.

Phthisis, (consumption). Degeneration of lung tissues.

Phimosis. A condition of the penis in which the glans can not be uncovered.

Photophobia. Intolerance of light.

Pigmentation. Deposition of coloring matter.

Pleurisy. Inflammation of the lining of the chest cavity.

Pleurodynia. Cramps in the chest wall.

Pneumonia. Inflammation of the lung.

Powder stains. Blue marks from exploded shooting powder in the skin.

Pruritus ani. An irritation of the rectum.

Pruritus vulvae. An irritation of the exterior female organs.

Pruritus senile. Neurosis of old people.

Pregnancy. A state of gestation.

Psoriasis. An itching skin disease.

Purpura. Effusion of blood into the upper layers of the skin.

Puerperal fever. Absorbtion of septic matter into the blood, connected with child birth.

Pyamia. A condition of blood poisoning.

Quinsy. See tonsilitis.

Relapsing fever. See typhoid fever.

Rectum fissure. A crack.
Rectum ulceration. A pus discharging sore.
Rectum prolaps. Protrusion of the rectum.
Rheumatism. A febrile disease.
Ringworm. A vegetable parasite.
Rickets. A disease arresting natural growth and development.
Rosacea. A crimson rash of the skin.
Rubeola. False measles subsiding in three days.
Rupture. See hernia.

Saliva. Secretion from the salivary glands.
Sciatica. Neuralgic pain in the hip joint.
Scarlet fever. An infectious specific fever.
Scabies. A simple inflammation of the skin with irritation.
Scurvy. General debility, swelling of the gums, legs, etc.
Scrotum. The bag which holds the testicles.
Sea sickness. A disturbance of the nervous system.
Self abuse. See masturbation.
Shampoo. A wash with massage.
Shock. A sudden depression of the functions of the body.
Sleeplessless. Excited nervous condition.
Smell, loss of. A morbid condition of the alfactory nerve.
Small pox. An acute, specific infectious disease.
Sprains. A certain form of dislocation.
Spasms. Abnormal contractions of muscles.
Spotted fever. See typhus fever.
Spermatorrhoea. Discharge of seminal fluid.
Stys. A small abcess of the eyelids.
Stomach acidity. Acid formation in the stomach.
Stomach ulcers. A malignant growth in the stomach.
Stomach inflammation. See gastric fever.
Stomach cramps. Extreme contractions of the stomach.

Stomatitis. Inflammation of the mouth.

Strangulation. See asphyxia.

Still-born. Suspended animation.

Sterility. Want of power of reproduction.

Stricture of the urethra. Contraction of the urethral tube.

Sun burn. Blistering of the skin by solar heat.

Sun stroke. A pathological condition from exposure to heat.

Suffocation. See asphyxia.

Syphilis. A specific contagious disease.

Syncope. Suspended animation.

Tape worm. A parasite

Tears, excessive. Dropping out of a watery fluid of the eye.

Tetanus. Idiopathic muscular spasms.

Testicles. Testes of the male organ.

Throat sore. Irritation of larynx, pharynx, tonsils and urula.

Thirst. Contraction of the salivary glands, a drying up of fluid by heat.

Toothache. Pain in connection with the teeth.

Tonsillitis. Inflammation of the tonsils.

Tongue, inflammation. A kind of herpetic eruption.

Tongue, ulcers. Syphilitic sores, patches, etc.

Tremor. Successive movements of muscles.

Trichinosis. A parasitic disease.

Tuberculosis. Minute swellings in one or every part of the body.

Tumors. A swelling caused by some form of new growth.

Tympanitis. Accumulation of gas within the abdomen.

Typhoid fever. A continued fever, with diarrhoea, intestinal lesions, etc.

Typhus fever. A contagious febrile disease.

Ulcer, corneal. An abcess of the cornea, an eye disease.

Urticaria. A burning and itching skin eruption.

Uric acid diathesis. Formation of uric acid crystals in the urine.

Urine incontinuance. Not able to pass the urine.

Uterine debility. A state of abnormal weakness of the womb.

Vaginitis. Irritation of the vagina.

Varicocele. A knotty condition of the veins in the scrotum.

Veins, varicose. Increase in length, diameter, thickness, knotty arteries.

Vertigo. Swimming of the head.

Vomiting. Drawing up the contents of the stomach.

Warts. A papillary horny growth from the skin.

White-swelling. A joint disease.

Whooping cough. An infectious specific disease.

Womb hemorrhage. Escape of blood from the uterus.

Womb prolaps. sinking down or protrusion of the uterus.

Womb cancer. A malignant growth of the uterus.

Womb carcinoma. A malignant growth of the uterus.

Womb polyp.' A swelling, resp. new growth of the uterus.

Womb ulcers, Syphilitic or simple sores of the uterus.

Worms seat. A thread like parasite at the lower end of the rectum.

Worms round. A goose quill like parasite in the small intestines.

Yellow fever. A pestilential contagious fever, by which the whole body turns yellow.

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(See also Definition of Diseases.)

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WRITE TO THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK,

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